The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Hawaiian Fever Breaks Out Among the Republicans.—Three New Battle Ships to be Built.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Republicans in Congress have another bad case of Hawaiian fever, brought on by the news of the very feeble revolt against the Republic of Hawaii, which was published in Saturday's papers. In their ravings against the administration the Republicans forget that the absence of a U. S. war ship from Honolulu at the time of the revolt was directly due to a request made by President Dole, of Hawaii; also, that Minister Willis in his official dispatch to Secretary Gresham, giving news of the revolt and of its failure, says: "President Dole expressed to me his gratification that no national ship has been in port during this disturbance." In other words, that the President of Hawaii was glad that he had been able to demonstrate to the world his ability to put down a revolt without the moral support which the presence of a foreign war vessel or vessels would have given him. But these are facts, something the Republicans never trouble themselves about when they start to abusing the administration. The cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered to Hawaii.

There has been no apparent change as to the outlook for financial legislation during the past week. Efforts to reach an agreement on some bill that can be passed are still being made, but prospects are not encouraging.

Representative-elect Fitzgerald, of Mass., was probably the first man to ask President Cleveland the direct question: "Will there be an extra session of Congress?" Anyway he is the first man who has asked the question and made known the President's reply thereto, which was as follows: "I have not yet made up my mind. If nothing is done at this session of Congress, and the best interests of the country demand it, I shall not hesitate to convene Congress again, without regard to any party feeling and uninfluenced by any consideration save that of the public good." Mr. Fitzgerald then said to the President: "But suppose that the Republicans undertake to pass a tariff bill and send it to you to sign." To which Mr. Cleveland answered: "I cannot be responsible for what they do. There are questions to be settled, and it is the duty of Congress to legislate upon them in its own way. If the new Congress is convened, my responsibility will begin when a measure that has passed both Houses is sent to me for action."

The Naval appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House, carries, in accordance with Secretary Herbert's recommendations, $12,000,000 for the construction of three coast-line battle-ships; also provision for the construction of twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each. The bill provides that one of the battle-ships and three of the torpedo boats shall be built upon the Pacific Coast or in adjacent waters, if it can be done at a fair cost; abolishes speed premiums, and says that one of the battle-ships shall be named Kearsage. When the proposition to build these battle-ships was first made many Congressmen were disposed to oppose it on account of the slim condition of the Treasury, but upon consideration of the fact that the largest part of the money for them will be paid for labor, thus giving needed employment to many, the most of them have withdrawn their opposition, and it is now regarded as certain that the bill will go through practically as reported.

Secretary Hoke Smith decided some time ago that the Interior department was paying the Bell telephone monopoly entirely too much money for the telephones in use between the main department building and its branches, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Pension Bureau, the Census office, the Bureau of Education and several others. The telephone company refused to reduce its charges and Secretary Smith has made a contract with other parties for the erection of a telephone line which will belong to the government and will save a considerable sum of money, as there will be no charges to pay after the line is up except for its being kept in repair. The Bell Telephone Company is threatening legal complications.

Although the re-opening of the case raises a doubt as to whether the committee on the Judiciary of the House will report that impeachment resolution against Judge Ricks, of Ohio, it may yet do so, unless the hearing of Judge Ricks and any witnesses he may introduce shall put a more favorable aspect on the charges against the Judge, which the committee has once decided were proven. Time need cut no figure in the matter, as according to Senator Gorman, who is good authority, impeachment proceedings when once formally brought before the Senate by the House would not be affected by the expiration of the session, but would be taken up at the next session and carried to a conclusion. There have only been seven impeachment trials in our history, four of them being of judges, one of a Senator—Blount, of Tenn.,one of a President—Johnson—and one of a Secretary of War—Belknap.

Speaker Crisp, who has not been well recently, has by advice of his physicians gone away for a few days rest.

How an Astor Grieves Over a Dead Wife.

Four thousand lilies of the rarest and costliest description, deftly woven into a pall of wondrous sweetness, were reverently laid on Mrs. William Waldorf Astor's last resting place Friday morning. Saturday morning they were removed and burned, and a pall of fresh flowers, scintillant with the dew of dawn, substituted for them.

This act of reverence—this sacrament of flowers—will be repeated every morning throughout the year. A million and a half lilies will be sacrificed in homage to the memory of the dead. In all directions the sorrowing millionaire was accorded the highest praise for the touching evidence of devotion evidenced in the princely outlay involved. The value of the 4,000 lilies used was in the neighborhood of $125.

In addition to the price of the flowers themselves, Mr. Astor pays for the employment of a man, whose exclusive duty it is to superintend their disposal and remain on guard at the tomb. This, with other incidental expenses, brings the total cost for the year up to $50,000, which is the sum mentioned in the contract.

Brief Items of Local Interest.

Township and boro elections come on Feb. 19.

There are several cases of scarlet fever around Spring Mills.

Elias Heckman, of Orangeville, Ill., writes us, Jan. 17: Our winter, so far, has been a fine one; have not had over half an inch of snow, and the coldest day was only 10 below zero.

Mrs. Trezulney, widow of the onc e well-known surveyor, Henry Trezulny, died in Boggs tp. last week.

Snow is too deep in the woods for getting out timber to advantage.

A young man, son of B. F. Yearick, will move on the Bruss farm, (formerly Bitner's), a short distance east of this place.

Farmers are of the opinion the present covering of snow will be beneficial to the grain fields.

Mr. Reish will shortly occupy the old Potters bank hotel stand. It is an old land-mark and many interesting incidents of the earlier days are connected with it.

Why Skates are Cheap.

Those who have purchased skates this season could not have failed to notice the cheapness of the article. Skates, that so late as five years ago cost $5 to $6 can be bought at one-tenth that price. A hardware dealer explains this by the fact that most of the patents that made the skates expensive have expired, and that the process of manufacture has been so improved as to reduce the original cost to the minimum figure. A first-class pair of skates can be bought for 50 cents. The article cost $3 ten years ago.

Appointed Committeeman.

D. J. Meyer has been appointed committeeman of the borough Democrats by county chairman N. B. Spangler. In the north precinct of Potter James W. Runkle, and in the south precinct James B. Spangler were appointed committemen. The Democratic cauceses will be held in the various election districts of the county on Saturday next, 26th.

Bought the Churches.

The United Evangelicals have purchased from the Esherites the churches at Aaronsburg, Millheim and Coburn. At Millheim the parsonage and church were sold for $800 above the claims against the same, as we are informed.

Nineteen Prisoners.

Sheriff Condo is boarding nineteen prisoners at present in his bastile at Bellefonte. The court next week will rid him of the greater portion of them.

—For the purpose of closing out our entire stock of Winter Goods we offer an extraordinary reduction sale to last for thirty days only. Prices are still further reduced.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

—Go to Meyers' Cash Bazaar for all the latest dry goods at new tariff prices. Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR A $10,000,000 CAPITOL.

Many Legislators Favor that Amount for a New Building.

The unsatisfactory condition of the hall of the House has revived agitation in favor of a new capitol. The most popular price mentioned as the probable cost of a new capitol is $10,000,000 although some legislators think a suitable building could be put up for half that amount. The revenue system of the State is doing such good work that a debt of $10,000,000 would be extinguished in a few years, if present tax laws were kept in force for that period.

Ten millions for a new capitol is a big thing and will ring in the taxpayers' ears just at this time, when a big sum has been spent to remodel the capitol in fine style, with baths for greasy Senators that cost $30,000. Pennsylvania gave a big Republican majority, now why cant it spend big sums on a new capitol?

Cannot be Put Twice in Jeopardy.

It is a general rule of law in the states of the American Union that a crime by the verdict of a jury cannot again be put on trial for the same offense. It matters not that mistakes have been made in the conduct of the trial to the injury of the prosecution and the benefit of the prisoner. If the defendant has been declared not guilty by a jury, that verdict is conclusive forever. This rule is based upon a provision to be found in the Constitution of almost every state, which declares in substance that no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. A like provision is found in the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, but this applies only to charges of crime against the laws of the United States, as distinguished from state laws, and to prosecutions in the Federal courts, as distinguished from prosecutions in state tribunals.

The Mouse Escaped.

This didn't happen near Centre Hall where our women are afraid of neither man or mouse.

A lady while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now, most ladies, under similar circumstances, would have uttered a few genuine shrieks, and then sought safety in the garret, but this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of genuine courage.

She summoned the man servant and told him to get the gun, call the dog and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she clambered half way up stairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel with a pole.

Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The dog at once went in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead, the lady fainted and fell down the stairs, and the man, thinking that she was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappeared, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

The Bonds Filed.

The bonds of Governor Hastings' cabinet were filed at the state department. That of Insurance Commissioner Lambert is for $10,000 with J. L. Spangler and William P. Duncan, of Centre county, and L. G. McCauley, of West Chester, as sureties. The bond of Adjutant General Stewart is for $20,000, J. K. Weaver, W. W. Rennyson and J. W. Smith, of Norristown are sureties. Secretary Reeder is required to give a bond of $10,000 and Major Lane S. Hart and A. Reeder Ferriday, of Harrisburg, are on it.

More Snows.

Two snows last week added about 6 inches to what had previously fallen, making nine snows in all, and a total of 36 inches. Very little of the snow that fell in the past five weeks has melted to any considerable extent, hence it is deep in the fields and woods, and turning out on the roads is a little difficult. Monday a drizzle of rainset in.

Additions to Our Burg.

Frank Foreman and Charles Slack will be additions to our burg next spring, and will occupy the new double house built by Mr. Colyer. We will be glad to have such good citizens added to our town.

Amount of Insurance.

The insurance on the mill of J. B. Crawford is $2000 in the F. M. Co., of Centre Hall, and $1200 in the Sugar Valley Co., of Loganton.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte are having an extraordinary reduction sale of all lines in their store, and a further reduction from the low prices has been made. For a short time only.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ELECTROCUTION

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE NOOSE IN THE STATE.

A Bill Introduced Substituting Electricity for the Noose.—Will Hardly Become a Law.

The bill introduced in the house by Representative Cotton, of Allegheny, doing away with the death penalty and substituting therefor death by electrocution will probably be allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" by the judiciary general committee. There is a strong sentiment in the committee in favor of abolishing capital punishment, and a movement has been started by certain members to substitute the bill offered by Senator Vaughan, of Lackawanna, having this for its purpose, should the measure reach the committee. There is danger, through, that the Vaughan proposition will never be allowed to go through the senate.

The objection to the Cotton bill is that the infliction of the death penalty by electricity, although it is the mode of capital punishment in New York state, is yet an experiment and does not give the satisfaction expected of it. Mr. Cotton's bill changes the place of execution from the county prison to one of the penitentiaries, where special apparatus is to be maintained for that purpose. A certain week is specified, but the day and hour are not made known to the criminal. The number of witnesses is limited to the representatives of the press, the usual jury and provisions of the bill are almost identical with those of New York state law.

Another bill intorduced by Mr. Cotton is likely to meet the same fate. It prevents foreign building and loan associations from doing business in the state by limiting the operations of all such concerns to the counties in which their principal office is located. The bill is slumbering in the general judiciary committee and will probably be allowed to remain there. The strongest objection to it comes from the Western and Northwestern counties in which substantal foreign and building and loan associations do a thriving business. Numerous other schemes have been offered to rid the state of these foreign associations, but if any becomes a law it is thought it will not be as radical as the Cotton proposition.

State Items.

J. L. McPherson, a lumberman of Clearfield, accidentally shot and killed himself while drawing a rifle from under the seat of his sleigh. He was 56 years of age, a member of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves and was wounded at Spottsylvania and Gettysburg.

The poor directors of Mercer county Pa., investigating the condition of the poor, found 500 families in Sharon depending on charity.

A "bread war" at Indianapolis has brought the retail price to three cents a loaf—wholesale, one cent.

When William Millheim, of near Williamsport, was about to shoot a horse which had outlived its usefulness, the gun burst and Millheim was terribly injured about the head and will lose one eye.

Be Careful How You Speak.

Remember this, young men, be careful how you speak of a woman's character. Think how many years she has been building it, of the toils and privations endured, of the wounds received, and let no suspicion follow her actions. The purity of woman is the salvation of the race, the hope of future greatness, the redemption of man. Wipe out her purity and she sinks beneath the wave of despair, with not a star to guide her life into a channel of safety. Think then, before you speak, and remember that any hog can root up the fairest flower that ever grew, so the vilest man may ruin the purest woman's character.—Tyrone *Herald*.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Bereft of Seven Children.

The seventh death from diphtheria within a period of two weeks has occurred in the family of Jacob K. Levan, of Oley, Berks county. Two others in the family are in a critical condition. Mr. and Mrs. Levan had ten healthy children a month ago, but have been bereft of all but three.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

ABLY MANAGED.

Progress Shown in the Affairs of the State College.

State College presents a better showing than ever. There are now enrolled 356 students, and the faculty has been increased from 45 to 48. There are now 54 students in the dairy school. At the experiment stations tests are being made in the Pasteurization of milk and on the culture of tobacco, and reports are being prepared for the Legislature, as having an important bearing on bills.

The college authorities are severe in their condemnation of Representative Lawrence, who opposed such large appropriations for the institution in a speech before the Legislature.

No Minister's Passes.

The Pennsylvania railway lines west of Pittsburg have caused quite a sensation in church circles by the announcement that the free pass or half fare to ministers of the gospel was a thing of the past. The custom of giving reduced fares to ministers will still be in force east of Pittsburg until March 31. The coupon issued ministers calling for a reduction in fare is good only until that time.

This move has caused the wildest excitement and has come on the clergymen like a clap of thunder. For years past they have been traveling on passes or at reduced rates, and such a move was altogether unexpected. It is given out, however, that the Pennsylvania system has been trying to reach this point for years past.

The lines thus closed against the ministers are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Panhandle, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Erie and Pittsburg and many branch roads. The railroad people give out that the present state of affairs will remain in force at least until the next meeting of the Central Traffic association, when it will be made permanent, perhaps, and other systems will be asked to join in the movement.

Change in Legislative Districts.

A bill changing the legislative districts of the state was introduced in the House by Chairman Culbertson, of the legislative apportionment committee. It is similar to that introduced in the last session and was presented at this time merely for the purpose of giving the committee a basis on which to formulate a measure acceptable to the majority side of the House.

The bill increases the membership from Allegheny from sixteen to twenty and gives Philadelphia, Cambria, and Jefferson one additional member each. Somerset, Bedford, Lawrence, Schuylkill, Clarion, Crawford, Chester and Huntingdon each loses a member. No change is made in the membership from the other counties.

Too True.

The editor of Lindsey Press knows what he is talking about when he says: If the local newspaper of a town would speak as disparagingly of its business interests as some of the business people do, what would be the result. There are people in this world who think a newspaper should hustle eighteen hours a day to boom their town and call the public's attention to the place. But when it comes to the poor printer being paid enough to buy bread and butter for himself they would rather some one else would do the paying.

Poe Mills.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the hop at Paddy Rankins the other night and had quite a lively time.

James Bingaman intends moving his household goods from Cherry Run to Ingleby, where he has taken a contract of running a saw mill for J. Galor.

Mr. F. W. Confer's wood shed took quite a tumble the other day and left his wood without shelter.

Engines No. 868 and 106 are at a standstill at present on account of the deep snow; there is now about thirty-six inches in the woods.

A. J. Gotshall made a flying trip to this place on Friday to look after his lumber job which he suspended until the weather moderates.

Quite a number of our young folks took in the hop at Duncantown on Saturday evening and report a good time.

Peter Coon, formerly of Boalsburg, but now of Mazeppa, Union county, is visiting his brother-in-law, Elliot Hassinger, of this place.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

A SERIES OF TOURS.

Personally Conducted Tours via. Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is at this season of the year that people's thoughts turn to some method by which the rigors of our northern winter climate may be escaped, and a trip to the "Land of Flowers," if only for a short time, offers the easiest solution to the question.

In order to give the public an opportunity to visit Florida at a very reasonable cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of tours to Jacksonville, and the well-earned reputation acquired by that company for the superiority of its personally-conducted tours will be maintained for this year's series. Since the system of personally-conducted tours inaugurated by that company has been in effect, none but words of commendation have been received. Its unexcelled train service, experienced Tourist Agents and Chaperons, and above all, its moderate charges, leave nothing to be desired.

The tours to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on January 29, February 12 and 26, and March 12 and 26, 1895. The rate, including transportation, meals en route, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York, and $48,00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Put Salt on Coal.

At this time of the year when the coal begins to develop such extraordinary possibilities in the way of rapid consumption, housekeepers are eagerly on the lookout for something that will at least prevent waste, if it cannot by any other means make a ton go further. There are several preparations for this purpose sold under fanciful name, but the basis of the most of them is ordinary salt. If the latter is sprinkled liberally over the coal, either in the bin or as it is put into the furnice, it will make it burn more evenly to a clean ash and will also prevent clinkers. Of course, there some chemical explanation for this, but the ordinary housewife does not care much about the reasons. She is satisfied that it is so.

To Prevent Forest Fires.

The Forestry Commission has drawn and Mr. Meyrick has introduced at Harrisburg a bill intended to suppress forest fires by providing for forest wardens, imposing penalties for carelessness in setting forest fires, and requiring any one called upou to assist in suppressing them. In addition to special fire wardens the supervisors of roads are made fire wardens within their districts. Forest fires annually cost this state a vast sum, and a measure for their suppression is very greatly needed. The provisions of this act are simple and efficient and it ought to become a law.

A Happy Treasurer.

The auditors of Indiana county, in making a settlement with the treasurer, brought him out in debt to the county in the amount of almost $3,000. Of course he was dissatisfied and could not understand how it was brought about; accordingly he employed an expert book-keeper, who began at the beginning and finished up to the end. In going over the amounts he found that instead of the treasurer owing the county a large sum, the county was indebted to the treasurer more than $800.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Good Shape.

THE county auditors have no difficulty looking over the finances; they find the business transactions for 1894 in good shape, and thereat the taxpayers of the county have cause to feel gratified.

Up a Peg.

HE has gone up a peg, Wm. E. Gray has, having been appointed Republican county chairman, in place of Reeder resigned. Gray will make a good "cheerman" on that side of the house.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the fines selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

NAMING BABY'S TOES.

Little No-No, fond of play,
Comes to me at break of day,
In a sweet and gentle way
  Awakens me from my repose;
Holding up, quite cunningly,
His little foot, that I may see,
Thus mutely he entreats of me
  To name for him his toes.

This little pig went to market;
This little pig stayed at home;
This little pig had bread and butter;
This little pig had none—
And then how he greets with noisy glee
  The last little pig who cries.
    "Wee, wee, week"

I thank God for this little one
Who, just as the day's begun.
Brings the brightness of the sun
  And the sweetness of the rose
Thus enabling me to start
The day with glad and cheerful heart.
Willingly I play my part
  In the naming of the toes.
    —[William West.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S PAGES.

There are some natures that distrust makes all the more loyal. Such was Philip Desnouettes. He redoubled his efforts to please this Emperor whom some deemed more than mortal and some called less than man. He became so zealous in the doing of his duty that even Napoleon noticed his tireless energy, and, playfully pinching his ear, said to him one day in the Tuileries: "Don't hurry so, you boy. Time enough to overdo when occasion calls. I must keep young France healthy for France's needs. Help to make the palace bright and gay. Are you happy here, young Desnouettes?"

"I am happy to be near you, Sire," the boy replied.

"Good boy"; and again came the favorite ear-pinching that every one about this singular man had experienced, from Empress and marshal down to page and post-boy. "And could you sing 'Zigzag,' think you, as you did when you were our 'dirty boy,' for Uncle Bibiche and little Napoleon? Poor little Napoleon!"

For the little Prince Napoleon, the son of King Louis of Holland, the probable heir of his uncle the Emperor, had died suddenly in the days when Philip was at the school of St. Cyr. And no one had yet taken the bright little fellow's place in the Emperor's affections, for Napoleon had dearly loved his baby nephew and namesake.

HERO OF A HUNDRED SCARS.

At the Rusel d Indian agency one may see at the trader's store of Charles Percival Jordan a man now approaching middle age and who made his record as a hero when a boy. He is a full blooded Sioux of the Minnecoujou tribe, squat of figure and homely of face. A great scar traverses his forehead from the coal black hair on the left side down to where there should be an eyebrow over the right eye. In place of that natural appendage there flares another scar. Notice him as he displays gaudy calicoes or brilliant silk handkerchiefs to the men and women of his own race who throng before the counter on what is known as "issue day," and you cannot fail to observe the absence of two fingers from one hand and a thumb from the other. The "manhood name" of this humble clerk in a frontier store is "The Swimmer." Before he received his adult title, which is only granted to braves of the Sioux nation after they have undergone a most hideous test of endurance, he was known as "The Boy of a Hundred Scars."

It was when but fifteen years of age that "The Swimmer" performed a deed of heroism as notable as that of Horatius who kept the bridge of Rome "in the brave days of old." In the early '60s this immature lad formed one of a hunting party of his tribe. The band was composed chiefly of old men, women and children, for the braves of the nation had made a rendezvous preparatory to going on the warpath against their hereditary enemies, the Crows. In their chase after buffalo the hunting party ventured south of the Platte river and encountered a war band of their foes. They fled northward and reached the ford a little in advance of their pursuers. The Platte is a wide and shallow stream, filled with quicksands, and the ford at which the fugitives essayed to cross was a passage so narrow that at one point they could progress only at single file. Hot on the trail came the painted and whooping Crows. At the center of the watery way the lad now known as the Swimmer paused and cried to his companions: "Hurry northward to the warriors' camp, I will hold the ford until they come." He was naked to his waist and knee-deep in water. He had two old-fashioned Colt revolvers and a bowie knife. Thus equipped, the bold lad faced the onrushing enemy, while his friends urged their way toward safety and assistance. The Crows plunged into the water and greeted their single foe with derisive yells, expecting that he would flee upon their advance. But there he stood, stern, immobile and impassive, until the narrowness of the ford forced his hunters into single column. Then the revolver in his right hand flashed out a tongue of flame. An unseen bullet sped straight to the heart of the leader who fell into the swift and treacherous current, and was followed by his frightened pony, which sprang from the ribbonlike pathway, only to be swallowed up by the terrible quicksands. Then came a battle royal. Over each other's shoulders and from beneath the necks of their horses the furious Crows sent volley after volley at the heroic lad. Several bullets took effect and the hurrying waters soon became tinged with his blood. After his first shot he had eleven leaden answers with which to reply to the deadly message of his enemies. When, years later, he told me the details of this wonderful combat, he said he was sure he missed his aim but thrice. The revolvers emptied, he threw them into the stream, drew his bowie knife, and chanting the death song of his race, dared his foes to close combat. On they came, one by one, for the narrowness of the way would allow of no concerted rush. And as they came the lad gave blow for blow. In what he thought to be his first and final fight he displayed the coolness of absolute desperation. Knife wounds covered him from head to waist. An arrow had pinned his left arm to his body, but this he tore loose. And still he fought and still he chanted his death song.

Just as a terrific blow had laid open his forehead he heard an inspiring cry. It was the wild, shrill war whoop of the Sioux. Racing down to the bank at the height of their ponies' speed came a hundred braves to the rescue. They reached the exhausted lad, and the foremost brave, springing from his steed, took his place, while another bore the young hero to the shore. After that the struggle was short and decisive. The Crows were pressed back to the south bank, and when they made a stand, suffered practical annihilation.

Previous to this the boy who kept the ford had been known by his first name, given to him when he was a baby—that of the Moon Gazer. Three months subsequent to the fight, when he had recovered from his almost countless injuries, the Minnecoujous gave him his second name—Wah-tegis-ah-sin—the boy of a hundred scars. Later on he became known as the Swimmer. Now that his fighting days are over he earns a modest living as a clerk in Jordan's store, and the whites with whom he deals call him John Davis.

But neither the lapse of time nor change of condition can efface those glorious scars received by the lad who stood ready to die fighting for his people.

JAPANESE TEA-HOUSE.

How a Road-Side Inn is Conducted in Japan.

At Yoshino I found a little suite of rooms built in the garden away from the rest of the house, and at once engaged them, in happy anticipation of quiet nights. These isolated rooms have some disadvantages, such as having to get to the bath and back on wet nights, but a very short acquaintance with life in a tea-house makes the traveler disregard such trifling inconveniences for the certainty of peaceful sleep. The Japanese wanderers usually finish their day's journey about five in the afternoon, and, after the preliminary cup of tea, discard their traveling clothes for the clean kimono which every well-regulated tea-house supplies to its guests, then bathe in water as near the boiling point as possible, eat their dinner, sit talking and smoking till midnight, snore till five o'clock in the morning, and then begins the clatter of taking down shutters and the elaborate business of tooth-cleaning and tongue-scraping, with an accompaniament of complex noises suggesting sea-sickness in its worst stages, so that it is not till they have departed at six or seven o'clock that a light sleeper gets much chance. In the daytime the tea-house is deserted, except by the proprietor, who sits in the front room and does his accounts, and by the little servant girls, who, with their heads tied up in towels, kimono tucked into their obi, and sleeves fastened back, busily sweep and dust the rooms in preparation for the new set of visitors who will arrive in the evening. The thin sliding partitions would be little bar to sound even if they reach to the top of the room, and above them there is generally a foot or so of open wood work, which allows free ventilation and conversation between the different apartments. Privacy, as we understand it, is no part of the scheme of a Japanese tea house. Real fresh air from outside is very difficult to get at night. During the hot weather I was always careful to examine the fastenings of the wooden shutters with which, after dark, every house is inclosed like a box, so that I could surreptitiously open a crack opposite my room, although by so doing I was disobeying the police regulations. These shutters do not keep out the noise of the watchman, who all night long wanders round and knocks two blocks of wood together, just to let burglars know that he is on the lookout.

The Duke and the Toad.

Napoleon was worshipped and feared, but men loved and adored the Iron Duke. Of the former, how few are the kindly human traits recorded! while of the other, to this day fresh proofs keep coming to the light of simple sweetness dwelling long in the minds of men. The following anecdote concerning a letter lately exhumed may serve as one instance out of a thousand illustrating the sympathetic nature of the great commander. The letter, so far as my memory serves, was in some such terms as these:

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington begs to inform William Harris that his toad is alive and well."

It seems that the Duke, in the course of a country stroll, had come upon a little boy weeping bitterly over a toad. A strange trio they must have been—the lean, keen-eyed old soldier, the flushed, sobbing boy, and, between them, the wrinkled reptile squatting, with tearless eyes and throbbing sides. The boy wept because he was going to school next day; he had come daily to feed his toad; the little heart was racked with grief because he feared his darling would be neglected when he was gone and might starve. The Duke's heart was as soft as the boy's, for he undertook to see that the toad was looked after, and the letter above quoted is one of the subsequent bulletins.

NEW OIL DISTRICT.

Many Wells Discovered in Southern California.

It is somewhat surprising for people who have known the city of Los Angeles, California, merely as a health resort, or as the flourishing supply centre of a rich horticultural section, to hear that this much-advertised place now bids fair to become a successful oil district, and already has a forest of derricks among the residences on its hills.

For years past, however, indications of oil have been observed in various places within the city limits and beyond its boundary to the west. On one of the great ranches which would form almost a principality in some countries, extensive deposits of *brea* or asphaltum were found prior to the occupation of California by Americans, and the floors of the rude adobe houses of that period were made from this substance. *Brea* is the residuum left after the volatile portion of oil has evaporated, and is found in connection with oil springs. It makes a good fuel, and large quantities of it have been taken from this ranch and marketed with profit. Years ago a well was sunk near the deposit, which yielded oil in abundance and is still flowing; but, as the property is tied up in probate court until the youngest heir becomes of age, nothing can be done to develop the product.

Since 1875 several oil districts have been opened in California, notably those at Puente, Santa Paula and Newhall, in all of which the business is a paying one. Hardly more than six months ago some one who had observed the flowing oil springs here and there among the hills of the western part of the city of Los Angeles put down a well which gave a good yield of oil by pumping. It was close beside a park and in the midst of cottages, the district being divided into small residence lots. As soon as the success of the well became known the owners of these lots, or persons who could obtain leases to them, hastened to sink more wells, and soon the territory was covered with derricks. Over eighty wells have been bored upon a hillside which does not comprise more than twenty acres of land, and none of them are dry. The yield ranges from five to twenty barrels a day each, and one or two "gushers" spout forth forty barrels of oil a day. The wells are shallow, as oil wells go, being from 200 to 1,000 feet in depth. It is believed that much greater results will be obtained from deeper levels.

Scattered wells are being bored elsewhere on the hills with fair success. Everything has been done so far by individuals, who have risked the expenditure of from one thousand to two thousand dollars on each well, but companies are now being formed to secure tracts of land outside the city where traces of oil are found, to develop the industry on a larger basis.

Secret of Ventriloquism.

The vantriloquist's art has furnished amusement for curious and credulous people ever since the Witch of Endor invoked the spirit of Samuel before King Saul. There are few persons who have not listened to this peculiar use of the human voice, and the majority of these have taken in good faith the statement that the vantriloquist has the power to throw his voice to some designated point from which the sound appeared to proceed. Of late there has been some attention given to this subject, and a number of conclusions have been reached. In the first place, the audience has been taught to believe in vantriloquism, and is on the alert for something out of the common, and the air of mystery assumed by the performer keeps up this idea. His expression and the direction of his steady and interested gaze directed to the point whence the voice is expected to proceed, are likely to divert the thoughts of the lookers on from anything like investigation or skepticism. The fact is that we are accustomed to hearing a much louder and more forceful voice than that used to produce this illusion. The quality of tone employed in these exhibitions is very much thinner and weaker than that used for ordinary speech, and by this means the ear is deprived of its power to judge of the voice as it is heard under such circumstances. The very smallest amount of air possible to produce sounds is thrown out, consequently the vibration of the vocal chords is not what we are prepared to expect. The conclusion is therefore arrived at that the ear is deceived by ventriloquism in the same way as the eye is deceived by what are known as sleight-of-hand performances.

Carpet Weaving.

It was in France that the first serious effort was made to establish the manufacture of carpets in the fashion of the Orient. This was in the reign of Louis XIV., and under the direction of his Minister Colbert. The royal manufactories were designed to furnish all manner of furniture, and in the Gobelins and Beauvais factories 250 master weavers wove rich tapestries. During the revolution of 1789, these factories were almost suppressed, but Napoleon I. revived the manufactories and furnished his palaces with their loom work. The national workshops of France still continue, and the woven stuffs of Gobelins, Beauvais and the Savonnerie are accounted among the finest in Europe.

The knowledge of carpet weaving was presumably introduced into England from France. During the persecution of the Huguenots the carpet weavers, with other artistic craftsmen, fled for refuge to England, and established themselves in various towns. Axminster, in Devonshire, was one of these, and also the town of Wilton. These places retained their supremacy for a long time, but with the introduction of the Jacquard loom and various improved processes of manufacture, the industry was successfully developed in Kidderminster, Durham, Kilmarnock and Glasgow.

Sir Henry Morgan, Pirate.

After running away to Bristol, where he bound himself as a servant for four years, he was duly transported to Barbados and there sold. Having faithfully served his term, he shipped himself to Jamaica, determined to follow his natural bent in the direction of piracy, and at once found a satisfactory engagemet.

His resolution and courage in several prosperous expeditions on the Spanish coasts were much admired, and having noted the ill effects of the extravagance and debauchery popular among his associates, he practiced a thoughtful economy, "lived moderate, having vast designs in view," and soon invested his honest savings in a vessel of his own. Prize after prize did he bring into Port Royal, by rapid steps ascending the ladder of piratical success. His renown next attracted the attention of the veteran Mansvelt, who engaged Morgan as his Vice Admiral.

With fifteen ships and 500 men they swept down upon the little island of St. Katharine's, on the "rich coast" of Central America, and made themselves masters of it, leaving a garrison in the place, which they intended to keep for their own use. The adjoining island they also pillaged, and a further attack upon the territory of Costa Rica itself was only cut short by the vigorous efforts of the Governor of Panama.

The island of St. Katharine's—which the Governor of Jamaica refused to occupy, not daring to give such open support to the pirates—was, shortly after Mansvelt had "ended his wicked life," retaken by the Spaniards.

Morgan, now an independent pirate king, soon found himself at the head of twelve ships and 700 fighting men. He first thought of attacking Havvana, but decided to begin with a smaller enterprise upon the "fine inland town" of Puerto del Principe. Owing to the escape of a prisoner, the place got the alarm, and the Governor set ambuscades, blocked up the roads, and encamped with an armed force in front of the town. Morgan and his friends were "surprised," but could not think of retreating—it was, indeed, too late. They took to the woods, avoided the ambuscades, and soon reached the plain, where the Spaniards awaited him. The usual result followed. "Nothing could stand against the fury of the pirates, who fought like so many madmen." After a regular engagement of four hours, in which the Governor and many others were killed, the Spaniards fled and the town, after some defense, was taken.

Turning Waste to Wealth.

Give to a small Paris manufacturer a few tools and some refuse tin clippings, and it is astonishing what he will produce. In the first place he can make scales that sell at twenty-five centimes a dozen; also, little trumpets, dishes, teapots and coffee pots. There are factories for little military equipments and the fashioning of uniforms. Paris possesses about forty establishments for the manufacture o elastic balloons. The largest house turns out 120,000 dozen a year, without counting the gutta percha dolls, punchinellos and animals.

In Parisian mechanical toys great progress has been made, and they can be purchased at very reasonable prices. As a general thing, they are not made in the great manufactories, but find their origin in the homes of the skilled workmen. The excellence of the workmanship and superiority in design have almost entirely driven from French soil the German toys which once predominated. Since 1867 French toys have been rapidly making their way, and during that year 1,500,000 francs worth of toys were sent abroad.

In 1878 the value of the exported toys reached nearly $4,000,000, while for 1889 the total reached the immense sum of $12,000,000. England is the best customer, she taking over a seventh of the whole toy production of Paris, and Spain comes next. Other nations come in the following order in their relative importance as buyers of French playthings: he Argentine Republic, Belgium, the United States (where dolls, dressed or undressed pay no duty), Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Uruguay, New Granada, Turkey and Russia.

The doll furniture and the boxes of tools are made in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Everybody has seen the animals mounted upon bellows, which utter a cry under pressure. They are also made in the same quarter, are manufactured by hundreds of thousands and sold very cheaply.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In the neighborhood of Hammond, Ind., on the outskirts of Chicago, there are three places where horses are slaughtered for food as well as for fertilizing purposes. The proprietors say that the meat is shipped to Belgium and France, but a strong suspicion prevails that some of it is consumed in Chicago. The animals killed are the halt, the blind and the decrepit, mere wrecks of beasts that are bought for a song. From three to ten horses are killed every day at each of the "establishments." A visitor to one of them found the carcasses, less the hide and hoofs, hanging from butchers' hooks. The hearts, livers and tongues had been removed, and, carefully cleansed and dried, were being packed in boxes to be sent away. "We salt the meat," said the manager, "but the bones go to the reducing mills at the stock yards." Another kind of mill, a sausage mill, the visitor found in full operation. The stock used was part horse meat and part pork. Everything about the place was clean and orderly. A local justice of peace scouted the story that all the horse meat goes to Belgium. "My wagons," he said, "have carried a good deal of the product up to Archer avenue, Chicago. The sausage meat goes up in pails and tubs, and there is a place up there on Archer avenue where they mix it or make it up into sausages. These little Frankfurter sausages—look out for 'em—they're hoss meat." The live horses cost from $3 to $5, and the meat from 6 to 8 cents a pound.

Revelations of unclean methods in the bakeries of Chicago have led its civic federation to form an ordinance for their regulation. It provides for the payment by bakers of an annual license fee, the object of which is to compel the Health Department to make regular inspections of the bakeries. If they are being conducted injuriously to the public health, no license shall issue. The ordinance will require semi-annual visits by the Health Department. In this reform the Bakers' Union is with the federation, but would go much further. It asks that the baking of breadstuff in a cellar or basement be prohibited, and also that the night hours of the employees be reduced. In addition, the union urges that a bread bureau which shall pass on thequality of bread and look after the condition of the workmen, be established. That bakeries be coated with whitewash every six months is also recommended, and such a provision will be embodied in the ordinance. The bakers are vitally interested in the question of reform. The mortality among them is very heavy. Fatalities from pneumonia, diphtheria, and other infectious maladies are known to have been induced by confinement in the damp, musty cellars, which have not had the slightest attention from the authorities.

The special war correspondent of The Overland China Mail has been inspecting the principal military hospitals at the Japanese headquarters at Hiroshima, and has sent home an account of the arrangements made for the sick and wounded, which are rather in startling contrast with rumors that have been published of Japanese inhumanity and indifference to suffering. When the Government of Japan declared its adhesion to the Geneva Convention in 1886, the Hakuaisha, or Japanese Red Cross Society, numbered only some forty members; in 1883 its list of members numbered nearly 30,000. They include a large number of Japanese ladies, some of whom are members of the royal family and nobility, who have become qualified nurses of the order. The correspondent gives many details of the organization of the society, and of the care taken of the sick and wounded of both sides, in the numerous institutions under the society's control. In Corea, it is stated, there are two hospitals managed by the Red Cross Society in conjunction with the Japanese army medical staff. One is at Yui-in-chan, near Chemulpo, and the other at Pingyang, where it got to work immediately after the great battle.

The Secretary of the Interior has determined to extend the "outing system," under which a certain number of pupils at the Carlisle Indian School, both boys and girls, have been employed by farmers in the neighborhood to learn from actual experience how to work, to all Government Indian schools. Inducements will be offered to get adult Indians also to seek employment in the homes of farmers.

New York is not the only overcrowded city in the world. In a recent address at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Asquith said: "The overcrowding in London is terrible. There are about 400,000 persons living in homes of one room, and 800,000 'living two or more in a single room.' In Clerkenwell and Whitechapel 'over one-third of the population live more than two in a room.'"

The Treasury Department has lately decided that, in the case of a child born in an American customs port, he is not a native born citizen of the United States when the mother is an emigrant not yet admitted to the freedom of the country. The case in point is that of a pauper lately held for return to her own country by the emigration commissioners.

It is estimated that about $10,000,000 has been invested in coffee houses as an antidote of the saloon in England. It is said there are about 7,000 of them, employing 56,000, and they are a paying investment.

There are 7,747 miles of rivers and canals open to navigation in France.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

In the Poetry Business--Precise--Time is Money--Easily Satisfied--Etc., Etc.

IN THE POETRY BUSINESS.

"Well," said the poet's friend, as he entered the poet's study, shaking the snow from his shoulders and unbuttoning his shaggy ulster, "how's work getting on?"

"Great Scott!" cried the poet; "shut that door, will you? You're letting the whole storm in. Oh, I've done first-rate to-day. Here are five poems I've done this afternoon. See? 'A Midsummer Idyl,' 'Under the Beech Trees,' 'In the Clover Bloom,' 'When Skies are Blue,' and 'August Sunshine.'"

"Why didn't you make it the even half-dozen?" inquired his friend; "I see you've got a heading put down here for another one—'Among the Buttercups.'"

"Well, I just hadn't time!" replied the poet; "you see, the fire went out and I had to make it again. But I don't care; I've got all my spring and summer stock ready for the market, and I'll begin to manufacture the patterns for next autumn in a week or two."

PRECISE.

"Shall I clean the snow off, madam?" asked the little boy of the Boston lady.

"No," she replied, severely, "You'd far better go to school and learn that it is the pavement and not the snow that is to be cleaned off.

TIME IS MONEY.

It was nearly five o'clock, and the man was on his way home from work when he met a wanderer who had no home.

"Excuse me," said the wanderer; "do you think time is money?"

"That's what they say," responded the man.

"And what time is it now?"

"About five o'clock."

"Well, give me about five cents and be thankful I didn't strike you at 10 o'clock." He got the nickel.

EASILY SATISFIED.

"Your room is preferable to your company," observed the landlord, severely.

"Yes," lightly rejoined the guest, who hadn't paid his board in two weeks; "but I didn't expect to find either very good, you know; and I don't mind a bit."

THE WEATHER MAN.

"Many visitors come up here?" asked the sightseer.

"It all depends," said the weather man. "When I hit it in my predictions there doesn't a soul come around."

CONCEDED.

"My papa knows more than your papa," said Jack.

"I know he does," said Tom. "My papa says your papa knows it all."

"CALL ME BENNIE," SAID MR. CABLE.

Hon. Ben T. Cable was on the floor of the House. A gay and breezy page met him, and with that sweet familiarity which is proof that he at least believes that the whole world is kin, addressed the National Democratic Committeeman in this wise:

"Hullo, Ben!"

Mr. Cable looked at the youth for a moment, and then, removing his cigar from his mouth, placed his hand on the page's shoulder and replied:

"Don't call me Ben; call me Bennie."

REASONABLE FROM HER POINT OF VIEW.

"Henry," she said, thoughtfully.

"What is it?" responded the worried business man, rather shortly.

"I wish you could rearrange your business a little bit."

"How?"

"So as to be a bear on the Stock Exchange instead of at home."

NOT CREDIBLE.

Fenderson—The fact is, it always makes me stupid to drink liquor.

Bass—Oh, you do yourself discredit. Really, you cannot make me believe you are such an inveterate guzzler.

HE KNEW.

"Madam," said Weary Walker to Mrs. Dumsquizzle, "I'm looking for work."

"Pooh!" replied that good woman. "You wouldn't know work if you were to find it."

"I beg your pardon, madam, for contradicting you, but let me ask how I should be able to dodge work if I did not know it when I saw it?"

HE WAS MOVED.

Missionary (out West)—Did you ever forgive an enemy?

Bad Man—Wunst.

"I am glad to hear that. What moved your inner soul to prefer peace to strife?"

"I didn't have no gun."

OUT OF FELLOWSHIP.

Tired Phelan—I've lost my love for cider, Busted.

Busted Soles—No!

Tired Phelan—Yes. I went and asked that farmer for some awhile ago, and he said it was workin'!

HASN'T HAD TO THROW ANY.

Hobbs—Jugg's wife says that in all the ten years of her married life she hasn't broken a single plate, cup or saucer.

Bobbs—Either she or Jaggs must have an angelic temper.

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN TO WHOM NOISE WAS TORTURE.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement—Physicians Baffled By Her Case.

(*From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.*)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a *Gate City* representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it too.

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen yers ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters, and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion where my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes my complexion underwent a change and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all.

"'Madam,' said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, "unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover.' So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the *Gate City* one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

More Saving There.

The iron furnaces of Scotland rely for their profit not on the pig iron they turn out, but on the products obtained from the waste gases which in this country are not put to use.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

There's no merit in the consistency that keeps a man constant to his mistakes.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

He lives a thankless life who can exploit other men's enterprises and not his own.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Bermuda farms bear three successive crops in one year.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing the impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I can sit, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. I feel like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have lost two sisters and an older brother with STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly believe if they had known of your remedies they would be well, as I am. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me. Yours truly,

Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Ceylon, the Isle of Palms."

TEXT: "The ships of Tarshish first."—Isaiah lx., 9.

The Tarshish of my text by many commentators is supposed to be the island of Ceylon, upon which the seventh sermon of the round the world series lands us. Ceylon was called by the Romans Tapobrane. John Milton called it "Golden Chersonese." Moderns have called Ceylon "the isle of palms," "the isle of flowers," "the pearl drop on the brow of India," "the isle of jewels," "the island of spice," "the show place of the universe," "the land of hyacinth and ruby." In my eyes, for scenery, it appeared to be a mixture of Yosemite and Yellowstone Park. All Christian people want to know more of Ceylon, for they have a long while been contributing for its evangelization. As our ship from Australia approached this island there hovered over it clouds thick and black as the superstitions which have hovered here for centuries, but the morning sun was breaking through like the gospel light which is to scatter the last cloud of moral gloom. The sea lay along the coast calm as the eternal purposes of God toward all islands and continents. We swing into the harbor of Colombo, which is made by a breakwater built at vast expense. As we floated into it the water is black with boats of all sizes and manned by people of all colors, but chiefly Tamils and Cingalese.

There are two things I want most to see on this island: A heathen temple with its devotees in idolatrous worship and an audience of Cingalese addressed by a Christian missionary. The entomologist may have his capture of brilliant insects, and the sportsman his tent adorned with antler of red deer and tooth of wild boar, and the painter his portfolio of gorge 3000 feet down and of days dying on evening pillows of purple cloud etched with fire, and the botanist his camp full of orchids and crowfoots and gentians and valerian and lotus. I want most to find out the moral and religious triumphs, how many wounds have been healed, how many sorrows comforted, how many entombed nations resurrected. Sir William Baker, the famous explorer and geographer, did well for Ceylon after his eight years' residence in this island, and Professor Ernst Heckel, the professor from Jena, did well when he swept these waters and rummaged these hills and took home for future inspection the insects of this tropical air. And forever honored be such work, but let all that is sweet in rhythm and graphic on canvas and imposing in monument and immortal in memory be brought to tell the deeds of those who were heroes and heroines for Christ's sake.

Many scholars have supposed that this island of Ceylon was the original garden of Eden where the snake first appeared on reptilian mission. There are reasons for belief that this was the site where the first homestead was opened and destroyed. It is so near the equator that there are not more than twelve degrees of Fahrenheit difference all the year round. Perpetual foliage, perpetual fruit and all styles of animal life prosper. What luxuriance and abundance and superabundance of life! What styles of plumage do not the birds sport! What styles of scale do not the fishes reveal! What styles of song do not the groves have in their libretto!

Here on the roadside and clear out on the beach of the sea stands the cocoanut tree saying: "Take my leaves for shade. Take the juice of my fruit for delectable drink. Take my saccharine for sugar. Take my fiber for the cordage of your ships. Take my oil to kindle your lamps. Take my wood to fashion your cups and pitchers. Take my leaves to thatch your roofs. Take my smooth surface on which to print your books. Take my 30,000,000 trees covering 500,000 acres and with the exportation enrich the world. I will wave in your fans and spread abroad in your umbrellas. I will vibrate in your musical instruments. I will be the scrubbing brushes on your floors."

Here also stands the palm tree saying: "I am at your disposal. With these arms I fed your ancestors 150 years ago, and with these same arms I will feed your descendants 150 years from now. I defy the centuries!"

Here also stands the nutmeg tree saying: "I am ready to spice your beverages and enrich your puddings and with my sweet dust make insipid things palatable."

Here also stands the coffee plant saying: "With the liquid boiled from my berry I stimulate the nations morning by morning."

Here also stands the tea plant saying: "With the liquid boiled from my leaf I soothe the world's nerves and stimulate the world's conversation evening by evening."

Here stands the cinchona saying: "I am the foe of malaria. In all climates my bitterness is the slaughter of fevers."

What miracles of productiveness on these islands! Enough sugar to sweeten all the world's beverages, enough bananas to pile all the world's fruit baskets, enough rice to mix all the world's puddings, enough cocoanut to powder all the world's cakes, enough flowers to garland all the world's beauty.

But in the evening, riding through a cinnamon grove, I first tasted the leaves and bark of that condiment so valuable and delicate that transported on ships the aroma of the cinnamon is dispelled if placed near a rival bark. Of such great value is the cinnamon shrub that years ago those who injured it in Ceylon were put to death. But that which once was a jungle of cinnamon is now a park of gentlemen's residences. The long, white dwelling houses are bounded with this shrub, and all other styles of growth congregated there make a botanical garden. Doves called cinnamon doves hop among the branches, and crows, more poetically styled ravens, which never could sing, but think they can, fly across the road giving full test of their vocables. Birds which learned their chanting under the very eaves of heaven overpower all with their grand march of the tropics. The hibiscus dappies the scene with its scarlet clusters. All shades of brown and emerald and saffron and brilliance; melons, limes, magnosteens, custard apples, guavas, pineapples, jasmine so laden with aroma they have to hold fast to the wall, and begonias, gloriosas on fire and orchids so delicate other lands must keep them under conservatory, but here defiant of all weather, and flowers more or less akin to azaleas and honeysuckles and floxes and fuchsias and chrysanthemums and rhododendrons and foxgloves and pansies which dye the plains and mountains of Ceylon with heaven.

The evening hour burns incense of all styles of aromatics. The convolvulus, blue as if the sky had fallen, and butterflies spangling the air, and arms of trees sleeved with blossoms, and rocks upholstered of moss, commingling sounds and sights and odors until eye and ear and nostrils vie with each other as to which sense shall open the door to the most enchantment. A struggle between music and perfume and iridescence. Oleanders reeling in intoxication of color. Great banyan trees that have been changing their minds for centuries, each century carrying out a new plan of growth, attracted our attention and saw us pass in the year of 1894 as they saw pass the generations of 1794 and 1694. Colombo is so thoroughly embowered in foliage that if you go into one of its towers and look down upon the city of 150,000 people you cannot see a house. Oh, the trees of Ceylon! May you live to behold the morning climbing down through their branches or the evening tipping their leaves with amber and gold! I forgive the Buddhist for the worship of trees until they know of the God who made the trees. I wonder not that there are some trees in Ceylon called sacred. To me all trees are sacred. I wonder not that before one of them they burn camphor flowers and hang lamps around its branches and 100,000 people each year make pilgrimage to that tree. Worship something man must, and, until he hear of the only Being worthy of worship, what so elevating as a tree! What glory enthroned amid its foliage! What a majestic doxology spreads out in its branches! What a voice when the tempests pass through it! How it looks down upon the cradle and the grave of centuries! As the fruit of one tree unlawfully eaten struck the race with woe and the uplifting of another tree brings peace to the soul, let the woodman spare the tree and all nations honor it, if, through higher teaching, we do not, like the Ceylonese, worship it! How consolatory that when we no more walk under the tree branches on earth we may see the "tree of life which bears twelve manner of fruit and yields her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations!"

Two processions I saw in Ceylon within one hour, the first led by a Hindoo priest, a huge pot of flowers on his head, his face disfigured with holy lacerations and his unwashed followers beating as many discords from what are supposed to be musical instruments as at one time can be induced to enter the human ear. The procession halted at the door of the huts. The occupants came out and made obeisance and presented small contributions. In return therefor the priest sprinkled ashes upon the children who came forward, this evidently a form of benediction. Then the procession, led on by the priest, started again. More noise, more ashes, more genuflection. However keen one's sense of the ludicrous, he could find nothing to excite even a smile in the movements of such a procession. Meaningless, oppressive, squalid, filthy, sad.

Returning to our carriage, we rode on for a few moments, and we came on another procession, a kindly lady leading groups of native children, all clean, bright, happy, laughing. They were a Christian school out for exercise. There seemed as much intelligence, refinement and happiness in that regiment of young Cingalese as you would find in the ranks of any young ladies' seminary being chaperoned on their afternoon walk through Central Park, New York, or Hyde Park, London. The Hindoo procession illustrated on a small scale something of what Hindooism can do for the world. The Christian procession illustrates on a small scale something of what Christianity can do for the world. But those two processions were only fragments of two great processions ever marching across our world, the procession blasted of superstition and the procession blessed of gospel light. I saw them in one afternoon in Ceylon. They are to be seen in all nations.

Nothing is of more thrilling interest than the Christian achievements in this island. The Episcopal church was here the national church, but disestablishment has taken place, and since Mr. Gladstone's accomplishment of that fact in 1880 all denominations are on equal platform, and all are doing mighty work. America is second to no other nation in what has been done for Ceylon. Since 1816 she has had her religious agents in the Jaffna peninsula of Ceylon. The Spauldings, the Howlands, the Drs. Poor, the Saunders, and others just as good and strong have been fighting back monsters of superstition and cruelty greater than any that ever swung the tusk or roared in the jungles.

The American missionaries in Ceylon have given special attention to medical instruction and are doing wonders in driving back the horrors of heathen surgery. Cases of suffering were formerly given over to the devil worshipers and such tortures inflicted as may not be described. The patient was trampled by the feet of the medical attendants. It is only of God's mercy that there is a living mother in Ceylon. Oh, how much Ceylon needs doctors, and the medical classes of native students under the care of those who follow the examble of the late Samuel Fish Green are providing them, so that all the alleviations and kindly ministries and scientific acumen that can be found in American and English hospitals will soon bless all Ceylon.

In that island are thirty-two American school, 210 Church of England schools, 234 Wesleyan schools, 234 Roman Catholic schools. Ah, the schools decide most everything! How suggestive the incident that came to me in Ceylon. In a school under the care of the Episcopal church two boys were converted to Christ and were to be baptized. An intelligent Buddist boy said in the school, 'Let all the boys on Buddha's side come to this part of the room and all the boys on Christ's side go to the other part of the room."

All the boys except two went on Buddha's side, and when the two boys who were to be baptized were scoffed at and derided one of them yielded and retired to Buddha's side. But afterward that boy was sorry that he had yielded to the persecution, and when the day of baptism came stood up beside the boy who remained firm. Some one said to the boy who had vacillated in his choice between Buddha and Christ, "You are a coward and not fit for either side," but he replied, "I was overcome of temptation, but I repent and believe." Then both boys were baptized, and from that time the Angelican mission moved on more and more vigorously. I will not say which of all the denominations of Christians is doing the most for the evangelization of that island, but know this —Ceylon will be taken for Christ! Sing Bishop Heber's hymn:

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft over Ceylon's isle!

Among the first places I visited was a Buddhist college, about 100 men studying to become priests gathered around the teachers. Stepping into the building where the high priest was instructing the class, we were apologetic and told him we were Americans and would like to see his mode of teaching if he had no objections, whereupon he began, doubled up as he was on a lounge, with his right hand playing with his foot. In his left hand he held a package of bamboo leaves, on which were written the words of the lesson, each student holding a similar package of bamboo leaves. The high priest first read, and then one of his students read. A group of as finely formed young men as I ever saw surrounded the instructor. The last word of each sentence was intoned. There was in the whole scene an earnestness which impressed me. Not able to understand a word of what was said, there is a book of language and intonation that is the same among all races. That the Buddhists have full faith in their religion no one can doubt. That is, in their opinion, the way to heaven. What Mohammed is to the Mohammedan, and what Christ is to the Christian, Buddha is to the Buddhist. We waited for a pause in the recitation, and then expressing our thanks retired.

Nearby is a Buddhist temple, on the altar of which before the image of Buddha are offerings of flowers. As night was coming on we came up to a Hindoo temple. First we were prohibited going farther than the outside steps, but we gradually advanced until we could see all that was going on inside. The worshipers were making obeisance. The tamtams were wildly beaten, and shrill pipes were blown, and several other instruments were in full bang and blare, and there was an indescribable hubbub and the most laborious style of worship I had ever seen or heard. The dim lights, and the jargon, and the glooms, and the flitting figures mingled for eye and ear a horror which it is difficult to shake off. All this was only suggestive of what would there transpire after the toilers of the day had ceased work and had time to appear at the temple. That such things should be supposed to please the Lord or have any power to console or help the worshipers is only another mystery in this world of mysteries. But we came away saddened with the spectacle, a sadness which did not leave us until we arrived at a place where a Christian missionary was preaching in the street to a group of natives.

I had that morning expressed a wish to witness such a scene, and here it was. Standing on an elevation, the good man was addressing the crowd. All was attention and silence and reverence. A religion of relief and joy was being commended, and the dusky faces were illumined with the sentiments of pacification and re-enforcement. It was the rose of Sharon after walking among nettles. It was the morning light after a thick darkness. It was the gospel after Hindooism.

But passing up and down the streets of Ceylon you find all styles of people within five minutes—Afghans, Kaffirs, Portuguese, Moormen, Dutch, English, Scotch, Irish, American—all classes, all dialects, all manners and customs, all styles of salaam. The most interesting thing on earth is the human race, and specimens of all branches of it confront you in Ceylon. The island of the present is a quiet and inconspicuous affair compared with what it once was. The dead cities of Ceylon were larger and more imposing than are the living cities. On this island are dead New Yorks and dead Pekings and dead Edinburghs and dead Londons. Ever and anon at the stroke of the archæologist's hammer the tomb of some great municipality flies open, and there are other buried cities that will yet respond to the explorer's pickax.

The Pompeii and Herculaneum underneath Italy are small compared with the Pompeiis and Herculaneums underneath Ceylon. Yonder is an exhumed city which was founded 500 years before Christ, standing in pomp and splendor for 1200 years. Stairways up which fifty men might pass side by side. Carved pillars, some of them fallen, some of them aslant, some of them erect. Phidiases and Christopher Wrens never heard of here, performed the marvels of sculpture and architecture. Aisles through which royal processions marched. Arches under which kings were carried. City with reservoir twenty miles in circumference. Extemporized lakes that did their cooling and refreshing for twelve centuries. Ruins more suggestive than Melrose and Kenilworth. Ceylonian Karnaks and Luxors.

Ruins retaining much of grandeur, though wars bombarded them, and time put his chisel on every block, and, more than all, vegetation put its anchors and pries and wrenches in all the crevices. Dagobas, or places where relics of saints of dieties are kept—dagobas 400 feet high and their fallen material burying precious things, for the sight of which modern curiosity has digged and blasted in vain. Procession of elephants in imitation, wrought into lustrous marble. Troops of horses in full run. Shrines, chapels, cathedrals wrecked on the mountain side. Stairs of moonstone. Exquisite scrolls rolling up more mysteries than will ever be unrolled. Over sixteen square miles the ruins of one city strewn. Thronerooms on which at different times sat 165 kings, resigning in authority they inherited. Walls that witnessed coronations, assassinations, subjugations, triumphs. Altars at which millions bowed ages before the orchestras celestial woke the sheperds with midnight overture.

When Lieutenant Skinner in 1832 discovered the site of some of these cities, he found congregated in them undisturbed assemblages of leopards, porcupines, flamingoes and pelicans; reptiles sunning themselves on the altars, prima donnas rendering ornithological chant from deserted music halls. One king restored much of the grandeur, rebuilt 1500 residences, but ruin soon resumed its scepter. But all is down—the spires down, the pillars down, the tablets down, the glory of splendid arches down. What killed those cities? Who slew the New York and London of the year 500 B. C.? Was it unhealthed with a host of plagues? Was it foreign armies laying seige? Was it whole generations weakened by their own vices? Mystery sits amid the monoliths and brickdust, finger on lip in eternal silence, while the centuries guess and guess in vain. We simply know that genius planned those cities, and immense populations inhabited them. An eminent writer estimates that a pile of bricks in one ruin of Ceylon would be enough to build a wall ten feet high from Edinburgh to London. Sixteen hundred pillars with carved capitals are standing sentinel for ten miles.

You can judge somewhat of the size of the cities by the reservoirs that were required to slack their thirst, judging the size of the city from the size of the cup out of which it drank. Cities crowded with inhabitants—not like American or English cities, but packed together as only barbaric tribes can pack them. But their knell was sounded, their light went out. Giant trees are the only royal family now occupying those palaces. The growl of wild beasts where once the guffaw of wassail ascended. Anurajahpura and Pollonarna will never be rebuilded. Let all the living cities of the earth take warning. Cities are human, having a time to be born and a time to die. No more certainly have they a cradle than a grave. A last judgment is appointed for individuals, but cities have their last judgment in this world. They bless, they curse, they worship, they blaspheme, they suffer, they are rewarded, they are overthrown.

Preposterous! says some one, to think that any of our American or European cities which have stood so long can ever come through vice to extinction. But New York and London have not stood as long as those Ceylonese cities stood. Where is the throne outside of Ceylon on which 165 successive kings reigned for a lifetime. Cities and nations that have lived far longer than our present cities or nation have been sepulchered. Let all the great municipalities of this and other lands ponder. It is as true now as when the psalmist wrote it and as true of cities and nations as of individuals, "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish."

A History of St. Valentine.

St. Valentine was an Italian priest who suffered martyrdom at Rome in 270, or at Terni in 306. Historians differ as to the date. Legend amplifies, by dwelling on the virtues of his life and the manner of his death, and tells how he was brought before the Emperor, Claudius II., who asked why he did not cultivate his friendship by honoring his gods. As Valentine pleaded the cause of the one true God earnestly, Calphurnius, the priest, cried out that he was seducing the Emperor, whereupon he was sent to Asterius to be judged. To him Valentine spoke of Christ, the light of the world, and Asterius said: "If He be the light of the world He will restore the light to my daughter, who has been blind for two years." The maiden was brought, and after Valentine prayed and laid hands on her she received her sight. Then Asterius asked that he and his household might be baptised, whereat the Emperor, being enraged, caused all to be imprisoned and Valentine to be beaten with clubs. He was beheaded a year later on February 14, 270.

History, having little to tell concerning the man, makes amends by dwelling at length on the ceremonies observed on this day. They trace the origin of these to the Roman Lubercalia, celebrated in February, at which one practice was to put the names of women in a box to be drawn by the men, each being bound to serve and honor the woman whose name he had drawn.

Novel Discovery of a Comet.

Eclipse photographs taken in Chile in April, 1893, showed a comet-like structure in the corona, near the sun's south pole, but nothing of the kind could be made out on photographs taken in Brazil and Africa. With the idea that faint objects can easily be found when it is known where to look for them, however, copies from the negatives have been compared and it is found that the photographs all show the object. Its angular distance from the moon's limb, as photographed from the different stations, has finally been measured, and the variations of this distance seem to prove conclusively that this interesting apparition was really a comet.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Baby Needs Air and Light.

A mother whose children are the admiration, physically as well as otherwise, of her friends, writing for "The Woman's Book" on the subject of the nursery, says: "Do not be afraid of plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Let carpet and pretty muslin curtains fade, but let the sunlight stream into the room. Whether the day be warm or not, open the windows, and do not fear to open them really wide. You will have less draught than by opening a slit. Many doctors will forbid a little infant to be taken out in winter. This is undoubtedly a safe precaution in a severe climate, but a little baby longs for fresh air quite as much as you do. Let him have it by throwing wide open your nursery window, dress him as though for going out, and put your bassinet or cradle, or, for lack of anything better, a clothes-basket with pillows in it, close to the window in the sun, and cover him warmly. You will be surprised to find what a restful sleep and what rosy cheeks the little creature will have after its sun bath."

Chemistry of Ill-Temper.

Prof. Gates, of Washington, has entered upon an almost unknown domain of psychical science. He claims to have made the discovery that the emotions produce a physical reaction which discloses itself to chemical tests, and that the benevolent sensibilities, such as kindness, cheerfulness, etc., exert a good effect on the bodily health, while the malevolent feelings exert a correspondingly bad effect.

All the Same.

"Many days you have lingered about my cabin door; hard times, hard times come again no more." All the same Merry Christmas and Happy New Year passed as though the land was flowing with milk and honey. Some bought one thing and some bought another, but one of the best investments for a small sum paid well. It was not for a Christmas bush, but thousands got it and thousands who had suffered long and wearily with rheumatism were made doubly happy in being cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It leaves no trace behind, and all the same, the harder times will come no more to them. The luxury of health is worth a fortune.

The "middle-class mind," unknown in Greece or Rome, is the directing force in society to-day.

Celtic Trade.

The value of Irish exports last year was $1,622,235, and of imports $44,694,43.

A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most *effective*. They go about their work in an easy and *natural* way, and their good *lasts*. **Once used, they are always in favor.** Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequaled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Greeks had oats B. C. 200, but used them only as food for their horses.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It is never worth while to be discouraged just because our intimates say "Bosh!"

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

You can worry over a year's work, but not do it in an hour.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The man who can talk about himself and be interesting is a genius.

A Gloomy Outlook

is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tabules cure that terrible disorder and will make him a cheerful and happy man.

When everybody can reform everybody else the bow of promise will be a fixture.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

No man is so old that he cannot run upon a new way of being a fool.

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The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
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In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.
Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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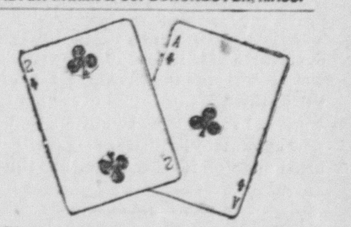

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Is known to most persons.
They illustrate that greater quantity is
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

FIT FOR A KING.
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$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
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$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75
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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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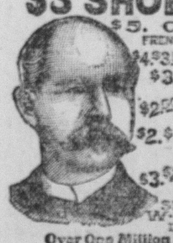

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All our shoes are equally satisfactory
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is for all

Wasting Diseases

like Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Marasmus; or for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as

Nourishment for Babies and Growing Children.

Buy only the genuine put up in *salmon-colored wrapper.*

Send for pamplet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 24

PILFERING of banks by cashiers is still going on and almost every week brings one or two cases of banks being looted by its own men. Last week we had the case of Hunton who got away with $40,000 of the depositors' money. This week opened with the case of J. F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover National Bank, who stole $80,000.

For the protection of depositors, all bank officials and employes should be required to give ample security for the funds they may handle that depositors and innocent stock holders do not become sufferers through the speculations of bank officials. The law should forbid any one connected with a bank to engage in stock gambling.

THE scare gotten up by the Philadelphia "Press", that Pattison was not elligible to the mayoralty of Philadelphia, because of his four years' residence at Harrisburg, turns out bosh. He was away temporarily, in the public service, and does not forfeit his claim as citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia needs Pattison, it wants Pattison, it intends to elect Pattison, and Pattison is going to serve. Philadelphia is corrupt to the bottom in its city government, and a cleaning-out is demanded.

IN Delaware the Repubs are in a hopeless deadlock over the election of a U. S. senator. Their victory only brought them misery.

Will be Acted On Quickly.

A statement relative to the United States patent office has been given out, which will be of interest to all persons who desire to get letters patent within a short time after application is made. The statement is to the effect that that department is up to date with its work. This means that in all of its thirty-three examining divisions the work is in such a condition that a new application filed today will be acted upon on its merits within thirty days.

Death of a Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arney are mourning the death of their infant son Harry, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon. The little one was stricken with catarrhal fever only two or three days before his death. He was aged about eleven months. The funeral will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church officiating.

Sleighing Parties.

With the splendid sleighing, our landlords Mr. Ruhl at the Old Fort hotel, and Mr. Bartges of this place, are having a lively time of it. Bellefonte parties are almost nightly entertained at these hostelries, and with a good supper they have the time they are after.

A New Cornplanter.

Our young friend, John I. Snavely, of Potters Mills, has been granted letters patent for an improved cornplanter, which is said by those who have inspected the implement, to be an excellent machine. He is a young man and has much inventive genius in his make up.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Al. Beezer, of Bellefonte, and Sadie Oswalt, of Milesburg.

Wm. Albright and Christie Sampsel, of Benner twp.

What it Costs.

Centre county is represented in the Western penitentiary by 14 prisoners, and is credited for their labor for the last year $210.76, at 35 cents per day, and forwards a bill for payment of $843.80, being balance of cost for keeping them over their earnings.

An Address.

Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, will deliver an address on the life and services of the late Andrew G. Curtin, before the Pennsylvania legislature on the evening of January 30th.

Has Done Something Already.

Representative Womelsdorf has introduced a bill in the lower house at Harrisburg asking an appropriation of $18,800 for the Cottage State Hospital at Philipsburg.

Married.

At Trinity M. E. parsonage, Lock Haven, January 21, 1895, by Rev. J. Harper Black, John Long and Ida Zettle, both of Spring Mills, Centre county.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

EXTRAORDINARY... ...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all - - -

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value!

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats,	were $13.50,	now $11.00
Men's Overcoats,	worth 10.50,	now 8.00
" "	" 9.50,	" 7.00
" "	" 9.00,	" 6.75
" "	" 6.00,	" 4.50
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.75
" "	" 4.00,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 3.00
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats,	worth 5.50,	now 4.50
" "	" 4.50,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 2.50
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.00
Children's Overcoats,	1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and	2.00

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that were	13.50,	now 10.50
" "	" 11.50,	" 9.50
" "	" 10.50,	" 8.50
" "	" 8.00,	" 6.00
" "	" 6.00,	" 4.50
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.50
Boys' Winter Suits, "	" 8.00,	" 6.00
" "	" 7.00,	" 5.00
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.50
" "	" 4.00,	" 2.75
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.25
" "	" 2.50,	" 2.00
" "	" 2.00,	" 1.25
" "	" 1.25,	" 1.00
" "	" 1.00,	" .85

Blankets.

Blankets,	were 6.00	now 4 75	Blankets,	were 1.25	now 90c
"	5.00	3 75	"	1.00	75c
"	3.00	2.25	"	75	60c
"	2.00	1.50	"	70	55c
"	1.50	1.00	"	65	50c

Dress Goods.

All Wool 54 inch Cloth,	-	was 65c now 48c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth,	- -	was 50c now 38c
" "	- -	was 45c now 32c
" "	- -	was 35c now 28c
" "	- -	was 25c now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors.	-	was 60c now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels,		was 15c now 11c
" " " "		was 10c now 8½c
" " " "		was 9c now 7½c
" " " "		was 6c and 7c now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine, heavy, all wool,	-	were 1.50 now 1.00
" "	"	" 1.00 " 75c
" "	"	" 90c 70 & 75
" "	"	" 60c " 37c
" "	"	" 50c " 35c
" "	"	" 25c " 20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool,	from 15c up	Red Flannels,	were 40, now 30
Children's & Misses',	6c and up	"	35, 25
Men's Woolen Socks,		"	25, 18
were 25 & 30,	now 17 & 18	One lot Men's good, heavy Winter Shirts,	worth $1.00, now 49c
" 15 & 18,	9 & 10		
Ladies' Muffs as low as better grades in same proportions.	44c, and low pro-	Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c	
		Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5	
Ladies' Corsets,	from 23c up	Tickings,	from 7c up

Fine Shoes.

Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that were	$1.50,	now	$1.30
" " "	1.35,	"	1.20
" " "	1.15,	"	1.00
" " "	1.10,	"	97c
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
Children's Shoes,	were 1.25,	now	1.00
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
" " "	90c,	"	74c
" " "	80c,	"	60c
" " "	75c,	"	58c

Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Shoes, that were 2.50, now 2.00
" " " 2.00, " 1.50
" " " 1.50, " 1.15
" " " 1.25, " 90
" " " 90, " 75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1895,

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following Real Estate

A lot of ground situate at the corner of Moshannon Avenue, Sycamore street, in the borough of Snow shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, extending along Moshannon avenue 100 feet in front and having a depth of 120 feet along Sycamore street, being part of Lots Nos. 639 and 640 in the plot of said borough; having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by thirty-two feet with kitchen addition twelve by fourteen feet of same height, and stable about sixteen by sixteen feet and wagon shed twenty by twenty-four feet.

ALSO.

another strip of ground adjoining the above, being ten feet front by 200 feet deep and being part of lot No 64'.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. C. Gilliland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of Alexander Doudson north three degrees east eighty-two perches to stones; thence by land of John Reese north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and one and two-tenth perches to stones; thence north three degrees east one hundred and nineteen perches to stones; thence north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-four and one-tenth perches to hickory by land of James Rowan; thence by land of Henry Blake south three degrees west two hundred and one perches to stone; thence by land of Mary A. Wilson and Peter H. Bush south eighty-seven degrees east one hundred and seventy-six perches to stone the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and forty five acres and one hundred and fifty perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. About forty acres cleared and under cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Israel Hoover.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southwesterly corner of Lewis Bichners lot, thence in an easterly direction along the line of said lot two hundred feet to a post, thence along land of P. H. Collins (formerly S. H. Yocum) in a southerly direction on a line parallel to the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike fifty feet to a post, thence in a westerly direction along lot belonging to Jacob Keller (now McCollough) on a line parallel to said Bichner lot two hundred feet to a post on easterly side of said turnpike thence along easterly side of said turnpike fifty feet to the place of beginning, being fifty in front on said turnpike and extending back two hundred feet from said front line, being the same lot or piece of ground which was deeded the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, to William B. Comer by S. H. Yocum and entered for record in the Recorders Office of Centre county on the third of May, 1886 in deed book fifty-three, page six. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. H. Wilson.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of William Kerr north fifty-eight degrees west thirty one and nine-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of now or late of Josiah Neff and Hannah Benskotre north sixty-seven and ¾ deg east seventeen and four-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of said Josiah Neff south fifty three degrees east thirty and eight-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands late of Thomas E. McElroy south thirty-two degrees west thirteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning, containing about three acres and one perch neat measure. Thereon erected a house and stable.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnes Shreffler.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground in Central City, in the township of Boggs aforesaid bounded and described as follows viz On the north by lot formerly in possession of Robert Poorman's heirs, on the east by an alley, on the south by land formerly owned by J. P. Shope but now by James Teller, and on the west by public road fronting on said road fifty feet. Thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house and the usual outbuildings being the same lot of ground which J C P. Jones and wife by their deed dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1882 recorded in Centre county in Deed Book S. No 2 Page 125 &c. granted and conveyed to said William B. Poorman.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Poorman.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Haines, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a dead hemlock thence by land now or formerly of Jacob Motz and Christian Motz, south sixty-eight and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Henry Vonada north fourteen degrees west one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Benjamin Orndorff and Henry Reinhart south eighty-seven and three fourths degrees east one hundred and sixty-six and three-tenths perches to a post, thence by lands now or formerly of Daniel Hosterman and Jacob W. Stover south twelve and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and one hundred and twenty one perches and allowance; being the same tract of land which B. F. Yearick and wife Charles W. Wolf and wife, James Vonada and wife, Jane M. Yearick and Allen M Yearick, by their deed dated the thirtieth day of March, 1885 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "A No 3" page seventy-eight &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad five hundred feet west of the centre of public road where it crosses said railroad near the station, thence south thirteen degrees east seven hundred and eighty feet by lands formerly of R H. Duncan to a stake, thence south seventy one degrees west two hundred and fifty-eight feet by lands formerly of J. B. Fisher to a stake, thence north thirteen degrees west eight hundred and ten feet by other lands formerly of R. H Duncan to a point on the center of said railroad, thence north seventy-seven degrees east two hundred and fifty-six feet along said railroad to the place of beginning, containing four acres and one hundred and eight perches, being the same premises which James A. Beaver Trustee by his deed dated the eighth day of September, 1882 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "W No. 2" page 22 &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale; thereon erected four two story frame dwelling houses, together with the customary outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving thereout all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, being bounded and described as set forth in a certain release, from Daniel Rhoads, Trustee &c., to Philip S. Dale, dated October 11th, A. D., 1890, and recorded in Centre county in Miss. Book "K," pages 551 &c., as follows: Beginning at a post one hundred and twenty eight feet west of Spring Mills Creamery Company, thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and sixty three feet to line of street opened, thence south seventy seven degrees west sixty feet north thirteen degrees west one hundred and sixty eight feet to right of way of railroad, thence along said right of way north seventy-seven degrees east sixty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Dale.

ALSO.

No 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak, thence north thirty two degrees east fifty eight perches to a black oak; thence along land of William Dillon north fifty five degrees west fifty-three perches to a post; thence along land of same north twenty eight degrees west twenty eight perches to stones; thence along land of John McDonald south sixty seven degrees west one hundred and two perches to stones; thence south fifty two degrees east one hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty two acres and one hundred perches and allowance.

ALSO

No 2. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner, thence north thirty one degrees east thirty perches along land of Robert Robinson to corner in public road; thence north sixty two degrees west six perches to stones on road; thence north forty one degrees west twenty perches to stones on road; thence north thirty one degrees west thirteen perches to stones in road; Thence north twenty five degrees east fifteen perches to stone corner in road; thence north fifty eight degrees west one hundred perches by land of William Resides and John Rook to black oak corner; thence south thirty two degrees west four perches to post; thence south forty nine degrees east seventy six perches by land of Joseph F Williams to dogwood, thence by land of Mark J. Williams south sixty one degrees east seventy six perches to the place of beginning; containing forty acres and allowance Thereon erected a one and one half story frame dwelling, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

No. 3. All that certain tract, tenement or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock on the side of the hill south of township road, thence by land of Robert Robison south fifty-five degrees east nineteen and eight-tenth perches to a post; thence north one and one fourth degrees east sixty three and three tenth perches to a post; thence by other land of William Resides south eighty-one and one fourth degrees west twenty two and five tenth perches to a black oak sprout and stone pile, thence by land of William K. Williams and William Resides south thirty four and one fourth degrees west forty seven and seven tenth perches to a rock oak, the place of beginning; containing six acres and two perches, more or less and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain messuage, or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on top of the hill west of E H. Henderson's house, thence by land of Wilson Dillon north forty eight degrees west sixty three perches to stones; thence by land of William Resides south thirty two degrees west sixty nine and four tenth perches to a black oak, now stones; thence by land of Robert Robison north eighty one degrees east eighty two and two-tenth perches to a post the place of beginning, containing twelve acres and ninety two perches

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Resides.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. P. CONDO
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1895

1. The first and final account of Mrs. Fanny L. Keller, admx of &c., of J. Will Keller, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. The account of Samuel J. Herring, administrator of &c., of Mary A Oswalt, late of Gregg township, as filed by Horace B. Herring, executor of S. J. Herring, deceased.
3. The account of Samuel A Beightol, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
4. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, trustee to sell the real estate of William Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of J H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of James Reed, late of Millheim boro, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Ira V. Gates, administrator of &c., of Sarah J. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
7. First and final account of J. H. Miller, executor of &c., of Esther A. Garner, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of W. H. Kochler, administrator of &c., of Susan Kochler, late of Howard township, deceased.
9. First and final account of A. Brady Beightol, admr. of &c., of Susan Beightol, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of S. U. Harshberger, admr. of &c., of William Fink, late of Taylor township, deceased.
11. The first account of Louisa Hoy, James L Sommerville and John G. Love, executors of &c., of Adam Hoy, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased
12. First and final account of James Harris, executor of &c., of James Fulton, late of Spring township, deceased.
13. First and final account of I. A. Gates, executor of &c., of Ann E. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of J. C. Mattern administrator of &c., of W. B. Matteru, late of Unionville boro, deceased.
15. The account of B. F. Blair and Felix D. Fogleman, administrators of &c., of John Fogleman, late of Patton township, deceased.
14. The second annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, being the Twenty-eighth annual statement
17. The first and partial account of John Riter executor of &c., of Margaret A, Riter, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
18. The second and final account of Edward C Humes, Jr., administrator of &c., of and trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Wm. H. Humes, late of Bellefonte boro deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of December, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 28th day of January, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and here in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, Inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

Flowers!

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,

Plants, Bulbs, &c.,

—on hand all the time

Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.

House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.

Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.

22no94 BELLEFONTE, PA.

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HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most entensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30c per month; delivered by carriers for 6c per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annum; 5c per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 per annum; 50c per month.

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Philadelphia.

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JUST A LITTLE BRIGHTER,
THAN ALL OTHERS

Is what you want in your newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH FILLS THE WANT.

It is the leading family paper of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. It gives all the news of the world. Its news from foreign lands is full and accurate. The only paper in Western Pennsylvania receiving the day reports of the Associated Press.

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THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

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THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1

THE WEEKLY will be sent four months on trial by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment Its Help Order has brought seekers since to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

Address, THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

AARONSBURG.

The News of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Miss Cora Thomas who went to Illinois in the summer of 1883 has returned and will spend the winter with her uncle Z. D. Thomas.

John Phillips, a son of B. F. Phillips, of Ohio, is staying with his uncle W. H. Phillips.

Harvey Crouse expects to go to Somerset county and start in the mercantile business.

The Dubsites have bought the church in this place from the Esheritez for $170.

James W. Rupp bought Clark Homan's house and lot for $300.

The ice crop has been harvested and the ice-houses are all full in these parts.

Wilmer and Al Stover who went with State College band to inauguration, got all the parading they will want for awhile. They say they never were so tired in all their lives.

Harry Rote, who had been staying with his uncle here goes back to the watchmakers school at Lancaster to learn engraving.

Prof. Henry Dutwiler bought the property that used to be the old brewery at the mountain south of Rebersburg. Bingaman sold it and has gone back to Union county.

S. R. Gettig has rented James Halloway's house and will quit the hotel in the spring.

Hope it is not You.

We are nearly through enclosing bills to subscribers in arrears. It is evident that some have lifted the REPORTER a number of years without intending to pay. We may be able to stand being imposed upon sometimes, but we don't want to be imposed upon all the time, hence will be obliged to go over the list soon, and strike off such long standing delinquents. We have acted kindly and indulgently in this matter with them, and had a right to expect we would be fairly dealt with. We have many thanks to such as have acted honorably with the REPORTER.

—Ladies' coats sold at cost at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

CAUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 15, 1895, Joseph McClellan purchased the personal property of David Frantz, of near Linden Hall, 6 horses, all horn cattle, all wagons, sleds, binder, self-rake, together with all other agricultural machinery and implements, also all household and kitchen furniture, all provisions of whatever kind, all grain in the ground, all feed, together with all other personal effects of said David Frantz, and that the same will be left in the care of Harry W Frantz, at the pleasure of the undersigned. All parties are cautioned against meddling with the property aforesaid in any manner whatever.

ELMER R. McCLELLAN.
Authorized agent for Joseph McClellan.
j-n25-3t

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students For illustrated catalogue address,

JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
novly Lock Haven.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 14, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-seventh annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 856 75
Cash premiums		1 645 33
Borrowed money		760 00
Cash in Treasury		278 69
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$ 181 18	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage, stationary	93 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Estate of D. A. Musser	97 31	
John Moerer, small fire	5 00	
A. G. Archey, "	2 00	
W. W. Witmer, "	15 00	
Trustees Madisonburg Luth church	55 00	
Mrs L. B. Stover, loss on furniture	45 00	
Exr L. B. Stover, on house	1 202 85	
Hazel & Gramley	500 00	
D. L. Bartges, borrowed money	150 00	
Interest on same	2 42—	2 532 67
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		33 008 10
To which add notes of '90, '91, '92, and '93		83 369 04
Leaving the available assets in force this day		116 377 14
Insurances taken the past year	346 670 34	
To which add insurances of 1890, '91, '92, '93	925 498 10	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 271 568 44
Minus cancelations		23 545 75
		1 248 022 69
LIABILITES.		
B. F. Frankenberger, premium note due Dec. 29, 1894	60 00	
J. C. Small, premium note due Nov. 1897	59 00	
Saml. Garner, premium note due Oct. 1896	88 96	
Borrowed money	710 00	
Interest same	47 13	
Hazel & Gramley	103 00	
Total am't liabilities		1 068 09
Amount outstanding		573 88

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley Daniel Brungart, J. B Fisher, H. B Herring Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz W. Fred Reynolds, J. G. Bailey H C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane J H. Musser, J C Smith. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred. Kurtz.
Vice President H B Herring.
Treasurer James C Boal.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

NOTE.—Since the above was prepared $500 on borrowed money and the Frankenberger note of $60 have been paid.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

After THREE MONTHS of Daily Wear

This Collar

Is Still in Good Condition.

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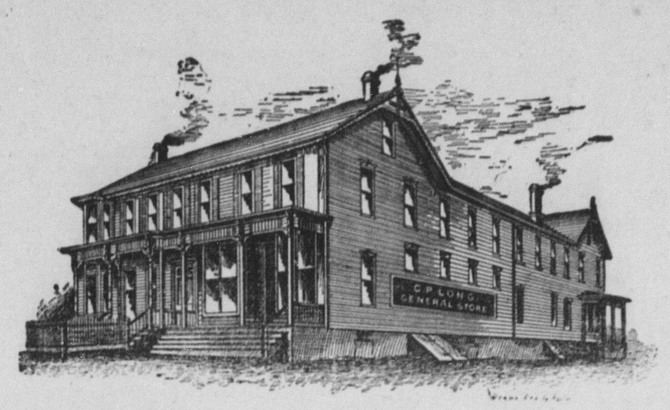

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To supply my shipping trade for the next 10 days:

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Time Table in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7 50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3 53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6. 2 a. m., New York 9.23 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.4 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4 45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8 50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9 30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5 59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 29		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m., and 8 00 p. m. returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p m.

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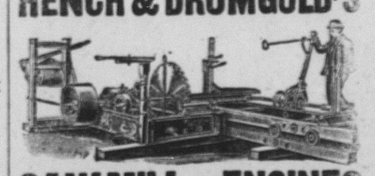

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THE NEWS.

A snowslide in Marshal Basin, Col., demolished the Cimarren stables and part of the Cimarren mill, twisting the Union tension tramway, knocked down the San Miguel Consolidated Electric Light wires and did much other damage.——Thomas Buck and Joseph Ermin, two boys who had run away from St. Vincent's Industrial School, in Utica, lost their way in the woods and were frozen to death.——Several freight cars sank into a mine hole at Audenriede, Pa., the railroad bed having caved in.——Joseph Green, alias Buckskin Joe, was arrested in Gettysburg, Pa., charged with getting $6 under pretense of being a government officer. ——The list of the dead by the explosion at Butte, Mon., has been swelled to fifty-three, and four of the injured cannot recover.——Fire damaged the Columbia (S. C.) Female College $10,000.——A heavy snow has fallen on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. ——Miss Mary G. Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, died at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C.——Anarchist Michael Ollendorf was sentenced in Pittsburg to eighteen months in the workhouse.——Charles L. Carter, one of the Hawaiian annexation commissioners was killed in a conflict with royalists.——Emory Davison was probably fatally injured while coasting at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.——Edwin O. Quigley, when arrested in New York, confessed that he was a forger.

Mail advices received at Vancouver from China say that the cowardly Chinese generals and admirals are to be executed.——The committee of the Boys' and Girls' Home and Employment Association adopted a bill to be introduced in all state legislatures.——Joe Quinn murdered his wife in Dalton, Ga.——Three miners were killed in a snowslide near Kalso, B. C.——Court-marshal proceedings were begun at Fort Sheridan against First Lieutenant James Saddock, on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts.——Sallie Levan, aged seventeen years, daughter of Jacob K. Levan, a farmer, residing near Friedensburg, Pa., died of diptheria. This made the seventh death from the disease in the Levan family in two weeks.——Passenger Train No. 4 was wrecked at White Plains by the engine jumping the track while running at a rapid gait. The engine and four cars were piled across the track and smashed, necessitating a transfer of the mails——Justice Reed, of the Supreme Court, in Trenton, N. J., instructed the jury to render a verdict for the defendant in the suit for $25,000 damages instituted against James A. Bailey by Patrick McDermott, whose son James was killed in July, 1893, by one Winslow, who was an employe of the Barnum & Bailey Circus.——Assistant Superintendant Pieree, of the Boston Police Force, came to Chicago with H. B. Spaulding, who is wanted for embezzlement of $15,000. Spaulding was bookkeeper for Wheeler, Blodgett & Co., of Boston, and is charged with embezzling the amonnt named while in the employ of the firm.

At Windsor Mills, Canada, Mrs. Moore walked into the River St. Francis with her baby in her arms.——Mrs. Mary A. Shinner, aged seventy-nine years, was burned to death in the house of her son, Abraham Sheffield, in Watkins, N. Y. The house was destroyed. ——A half dozen houses at Mounds, Ill., were destroyed by fire.——Judge Grosscup, decided in Chicago, in favor of the Western Electric Company the suit of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company against that concern. The decision practically invalidates a patent on automatic regulators of dynamo electric machines, which was held by Thomson-Houston Company, and which they valued at $2,000,000.——The Masonic Temple at St. Catherines, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.——Thomas Spriggins, alias John Burns, aged twenty-four years, was released from Blackwells Island, and immediately arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He is accused of having inflicted fatal injuries on Herman Krudop, on March 19, 1893.——Pasquale Doti, the Italian, who murdered Rocco Petricco, at a christening in Mulberry street, N. Y., in October, was sentenced to life imprisonment.——All but one of the trolley lines in Brooklyn were tied up, the men going on a strike. During the day a number of the strikers were arrested.——Mr. J. W. Bond resigned as one of the trustees of the Consolidated Fire Works Company.

The steamer Longfellow started for New Orleans from Cincinnati Monday night with nine passengers and three hundred tons of freight. While passing under the Chesapeake and Ohio River Bridge she collided with a pier, which demolished the port guards.——The Island Heights Express on the Long Branch Railroad struck the butcher wagon of John Hart between Masonville and Hartford, N. J. Hart was fatally injured. Both his horses were killed, and the wagon was demolished.——At a meeting of the Nickel Plate Railroad Company, S. R. Calloway, formerly receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, was elected president, in place of D. W. Caldwell.——In the United States District Court in Albany Judge Coxe directed that Chung Fung Sun, Chung Kong Pock and One Jung, imprisoned at Clinton prison for crossing the state line, be released. They had been ordered to be deported by the government, but this order had not been executed, and the Chinamen had been in prison for several months. ——Judge James T. Jones, judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and former member to Congress from the First Alabama district, died at Demopolis, Ala., after a lingering illness. His age was fifty-five years.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN IOWA.

A Burlington Passenger Train "Held Up"—The Plunder Small.

The passenger train on the Burlington Road from Denver to Chicago was robbed at Chillicothe, Iowa, by two masked men, who boarded the express car just as the train was leaving the station, and entered by the end door before the express messenger had locked it. There were three men in the car, and they were taken so completely by surprise that they were obliged to hold up their hands at the command of the robbers. Then they were stood in a corner and bound and gagged by one of the robbers while the other covered them with two revolvers. The safe was opened with the keys secured from the messenger, and when the train stopped for a railroad crossing a mile from town the robbers fled with their plunder. The robbery was known as soon as the train reached the city, and a posse started in pursuit. It is thought the robbers did not secure over $8,000.

RUIN AND DEATH.

Details of the Catastrophe that Overwhelmed Butte, Mont.

SIXTY LIVES WERE LOST.

Twenty Tons of Giant Powder Spread Ruin Through a Section of the City,—Like the Scene of a Battle.—Human Bodies Shattered.

Twenty tons of giant powder went up at one blast during the conflagration in the Montana Central yards, followed almost immediately by two less explosions, wrecking this entire quarter of the city, killing or wounding nearly every man connected with the Butte fire department, and mowing down by scores spectators who crowded the streets in the vicinity of the fire.

The city is just awakening from the stupor into which it was plunged by the disaster, and investigation is hourly adding to the horror of the accident. The latest reports of the number of lives lost indicate that it is likely to exceed sixty. The list of injured is shorter, approximating fifty, the terrific force of the explosions having mercifully killed outright instead of maiming.

With the fire department practically annihilated, the engines remaining as masses of twisted and discolored metal, the flames burded until nearly daybreak, when they had entirely consumed the warehouses of the Butte Hardware Company, the Parchen Dachnell Drug Company and the Kenyon Connell mercantile company, the Electric light plant, Schlitz brewing building and a flour and feed warehouse. The Northern Pacific freight depot was completely wrecked, six cars were burned and structures for squares about were wrecked or swept out of existence.

At 9.55 P. M., an alarm of fire was turned in from Box 72, in the Montana Central Yards. The fire department responded promptly, and at 10.08 were preparing to turn water on the blaze,

There was a rumor that there was powder in the buildings, and this reached the ears of the firemen as soon as they reached the scene, but it was denied, and after a moment's hesitation they began fighting the fire.

Chief Cameron was directing the work on the building, and while some of the firemen hauled a line of hose along the others started to tear off the iron covering of the warehouse so that they could get at the flames. Just as they had succeeded in wrenching off a part of the covering the first explosion came. A blinding sheet of flame forced the roof from its fastenings and shot a hundred feet into the air. This was followed by a moment's silence, and then came a heavy roar, and the upper walls of the building were blown into fragments.

HEROISM AMID HORRORS.

There were heroes among the spectators, however, and as soon as the stun of the shock passed away, while some ran in terror, they immediately began pulling the mutilated bodies of the firemen and injured from the proximity of the flames. From all over the city people began moving toward the fire, and the crowd had greatly increased within five minutes. Just about that length of time after the first explosion a second explosion almost equal in volume to the first heightened the terror all over the city and spread death and destruction among scores of citizens. Parts of bodies were hurled hundreds of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific water tank was almost struck by the leg and thigh of a human being driven by the force of dynamite from the fearful scene.

There were still heroes left to help pull the shrieking wounded and the groaning. There had been two explosions, and there might be more. There were rumors of carloads of powder in the vicinity, besides that stored in the warehouse.

LIKE A BATTLE FIELD.

Five minutes later the third explosion did come but it was a mild one, and it is believed that very few, if any, were injured by it. The disaster had all occurred in fifteen minutes—the most horrible quarter of an hour in Butte's history. The scene after the explosion resembled a field of battle more than anything else.

The dead were strewed everywhere, and the cries and groans of the injured and dying presented a scene altogether unearthly. Blood and brains were scattered about. Here and there were legs and arms; scattered around were pieces of flesh and entrails. It was sickening. Between the Northern Pacific and the great Northern depots a space of three hundred feet, the ground was literally covered with parts of human beings and with the dead and injured. The scene was one of utter and desolate destruction. Houses in the vicinity were badly wrecked, as if a cyclone had struck them. One of the rescuing corps gathered twenty-seven bodies in one place. Eight were in another. Two and three were in groops here and there. The rescuers pulled some of the bodies out still quivering, the remnants of the human beings still groaning while legs and arms had been torn off. Shapeless trunks quivered and died in the arms of the living. The work of rescue was prosecuted in earnest.

TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

Masked Men Whip an Aged Couple, take Money and Lock Them in a Room.

Masked robbers entered the house of David McBride, tied the farmer and his wife to chairs, at New Castle, Pa., and tried whipping and threats of torture to compel them to give up their money.

After ransacking the house $6 in money and some valuables were secured. When the robbers left they took Mr. and Mrs. McBride into an unused room and locked them in. They were nearly frozen to death when they were discovered by neighbors and released.

The magistrates of Brussels, Belgium, have ordered that all the gambling houses in that city be closed.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The U. S. Senate gave the day to further speeches, in which the income tax served as a text for a wide range of discussion on the tariff, the currency and the Populist platform.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—In the Senate Mr. Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts was defeated, only five senators joining with Mr. Hill in supporting the proposition. Before the vote was taken Mr. Vest made a speech calling attention to the gravity of the tariff war which foreign countries have begun against the United States as a result of the one-tenth sugar differential. Mr. Hill secured the adoption of an amendment limiting the interrogatories of the officers seeking to collect the tax. The amendments will have the effect, if agreed on by the House, of compelling the Treasury Department to change its regulations as to collecting the income tax. Mr. Lodge's effort to have the income tax officially placed under civil service rules was defeated. The income tax appropriation was then agreed to, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill passed. Mr. Aldrich secured the passage of a resolution calling on the President for information as to the negotiations with Germany relative to the tariff and retaliation.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—Another interesting chapter to the financial question was given in the United States Senate when Mr. Sherman presented an emergency currency bill to meet Treasury deficiencies, and Mr. Pugh offered a measure in the same line, supplementing it with a vigorous speech on the impotency and inaction of the Senate in the face of a grave emergency. The Pension bill, appropriating $141,000,000 was passed with two important amendments, one making $6 the lowest rate for pension disability and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. It was stated during the debate that the $6 amendment would increase pension expenditures not exceeding $1,000,000. The bill served as a text for sharp criticism against the administration of the Pension Office. The Army Appropriation bill was considered but not completed, owing to spirited opposition to the abandonment of army posts in the far Northwest.

THIRTIETH DAY.—The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill, carrying $23,000,000, and the bill, which in effect, advances General Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant general, held by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Cafferey and others. No day was fixed for a vote on it.

HOUSE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The House of Representatives was devoted, after the morning hour, to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, but no progress was made before adjournment.

TWENTY-EIGHTH.—In the House the Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed. The speakers were Walker, Tracey, Reed, Simpson and others. The discussion drifted to currency troubles.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.—The day in the House was again devoted to the Indian Appropriation bill, and a fair progress was made. A number of amendments were adopted, the most important being to pay to the Cherokee Nation $1,660,000. An amendment by Mr. Pickler, to discontinue the service of army officers as Indian agents was ruled out of order. Representative Money, of Mississippi, introduced a bill in the House to raise the revenue by an increase of tax on retail dealers in liquor.

THIRTIETH DAY.—In the House the Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, but not disposed of. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia and to minor matters were passed. The House Committee on Merchant Marine authorized favorable reports on the bill granting an American register to the steamer Southery and the bill prepared by the Commissioner of Navigation, to amend the act to prevent collisions at sea.

EXPOSITION PLANS.

A Land and Water Tricycle and a Paper to Be Tried in Atlanta.

A novelty at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be the land and water tricycle operated by electricity. This wonderful machine was invented recently, and the first heard of it was an application for a concession or exhibit at the coming exposition.

The inventor says it will carry 8 to 20 people, taking up the load at any part of the grounds and carrying it to the lake, where the tricycle becomes a boat and continues its course through the water by means of air-inflated wheels.

Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, manager of the Atlanta Journal, has hit upon a novel idea for helping the Cotton States and International Exposition. He invited the woman's department of the exposition to get out the paper for one day and the proposition was accepted.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the woman's board of managers, will be editor-in-chief, and other ladies will conduct the different departments. St. Valentine's Day has been selected, and the ladies will edit the Journal that day and take the proceeds for the woman's department of the exposition.

Women reporters will do the courts, railroads, station-houses, recorders' court, capital and everything else. All the regular force will be discharged for that day, and the ladies of the ladies' exposition board will take the whole responsibility. The list contains some of the best society ladies in Atlanta.

Mr. W. M. Danner, publisher of the Young Man, a Y. M. C. A. paper, printed at Louisville, has suggested that a Y. M. C. A. exhibit be made at the Cotton States and International Exposition. The matter had serious consideration at once, and the suggestion will doubtless take shape very soon.

DROWNED IN A MINE.

Water Rushes Into the Pit From Old Workings—Twenty Men Lost.

An accident occurred at the big Lake colliery at Audley, North Staffordshire, England, by which it is thought that at least 20 persons lost their lives.

Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery, when, at about 12 o'clock, there was a sudden rush of water from the old workings. About 70 men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger.

The pumps were promptly put at work and rescuing parties descended into the mine. The news of the accident spread with great rapidity and a wildly-excited crowd was soon gathered about the pit-head. It was not long before some of the miners came to the surface, and every fresh arrival at the mouth of the pit was greeted with cheers. By 5 o'clock 150 of the men and boys had been rescued.

Of the 80 who were below it was thought that 20 were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded and that they had been drowned.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Casimir-Perier Resigns the Office of President.

WAS OFFENDED BY ATTACKS

The Cabinet Unable to Dissuade the President From His Purpose—Causes That Led to His Action—Henry Brisson May Be His Successor.

It was announced Tuesday evening that M. Casimer-Perier, President of the French Republic, has resigned his office. There was no suspicion in Paris that the President contemplated resigning, and when the news spread to the clubs, cafes and boulevards there was the greatest excitement manifested. In political circles consternation amounting almost to fs upor reigns.

A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock P. M. forecasting the ideas the President intends to develop in his farewell address to the Chamber of Deputies. The note says that, in the eyes of the President, the vote which overthrew the cabinet, was only secondary incidents to the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. M. Casimer-Perier had hoped that the President of the Republic, who is deprived of means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and that the political confidence of the Republicans would have accorded him power and authority. Continuing, the note says that President Casimir-Perier has requested the ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimer-Perier's decision to the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who will forthwith call urgency sittings of those bodies.

URGED NOT TO RESIGN.

Early in the day M. Challemel-Lacour employed his utmost eloquence in a vain endeavor to persuade the President to reconsider his decision to resign, and quitted the palace of the Elysee under a sense of deep distress. All the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy downward, followed M. Challemel-Lacour and exhausted every argument to induce M. Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success.

As M. Dupuy and Spuller were leaving the Palace of the Elysee together they met in the corridor the President's mother, who is eighty years old. They begged her to entreat her son to remain in office and she promised that she would do her utmost. It is stated that the interview between mother and son was very affecting. Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock M. Casimir-Perier sent a short letter to M. Dupuy informing him that his decision was irrevocable and begging him to notify the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

THE CHOICE OF A SUCCESSOR.

Following is the text of the articles of the constitution relating to the change in the presidency:

Article 2—The President of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met in National Assembly. He is appointed for seven years, and is eligible for re-election.

Article 7—Provides that in case of a vacation of the office through death or any other cause the National Assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a new President. In the interval the council of ministers is invested with executive power. The National Assembly being merely an electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

On November 4 M. Gerault-Richard was sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs for publishing an article in Le Chomard stronzly reflecting upon President Casimir-Perier.

On December 23, when a bye-election was held to fill a vacancy in the first constituency of the thirteenth district of Paris, M. Gerault-Richard was put forward as a candidate, and after a reballot was elected.

Shortly afterward, on January 10, there was a discussion of a heated nature in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of releasing M. Gerault-Richard from prison in view of his having been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The debate on the motion is said to have effected President Casimir-Perier very strongly, and he fretted under the criticisms which were showered upon him.

There was another matter which served to irritate President Casimir-Perier considerably, and that was the election on December 18 of M. Henri Brisson to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in succession to the late M. Burdeau. M. Brisson, it will be remembered, polled the highest number of votes after M. Casimir-Perier in the election for a chief magistrate of France, and he was known to be strongly opposed to retaining M. Gerault-Richard in prison and in favor of amnesty for all political crimes. Consequently his re-election, on January 8, to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was looked upon in many quarters as being a decided rebuff to President Casimir-Perier.

VERSAILLES.—M. Felix Faure, minister of marine in the present cabinet, was elected on the second ballot to be President of the French Republic. M. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Henri Brisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Two of Them Die After Eating Bread Made of Cornmeal.

An entire family named McCrea, of Charleston, S. C., was poisoned, the fatal dose being placed in cornmeal made into bread. The deed was inspired by jealousy, and, it is alleged, was committed by Maggie Boroughs. John and Jane, the son and daughter of Mrs. McCrea, are dead. The others will recover.

CABLE SPARKS.

Count Helevary has declined to form a Hungarian cabinet.

Cold weather and snow are reported from Algiers and Corsica.

A heavy shock of earthquake took place at Westmeath, Ont., lasting about thirty seconds.

There are indications of serious differences of opinion among the members of the British cabinet, Ireland being the main bone of contention.

A dispute has arisen concerning the Guatemala damage negotiations, now pending in Mexico, which may delay the settlement of the case.

Harry DeWindt, an English traveler, intends to lecture in America to refute the statements of George Kennan in regard to Siberian prison life.

It is semi-officially denied at Rome that the Italian troops have been defeated near Kassala, Egypt, by the dervishes, as intimated in a Parisn dispatch of Monday.

Senor Ximenes, a Spanish traveler, who has just reached London after a trip through Armenia as an agent of the Turkish government, declares that the stories of outrage are greatly exaggerated.

A company of French troops in Tonquin was recently ambushed by Chief Savory's men and four sharpshooters and two officers were killed before the enemy was driven off with heavy loss.

The premier and cabinet of Victoria have decided not to resign as a result of the defeat of the government on the proposition to reduce the salaries of members of the legislative assembly and public officials.

General Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, who was commissioner for marking out the boundary between the British and United States territories west of the Rocky Mountains from 1858 to 1863, is dead at London.

Twenty-three Armenians have been sentenced to death for the alleged murder of a Mussulman in Armedan, though many of the convicted men produced passports showing that they were in Constantinople when the murder was committed.

The French Chamber refused to order the release of M. Richard, who had been elected to the Chamber while serving a term of imprisonment for libeling President Casimir-Perier.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred in Mongolia, and hundreds of wounded Chinese are arriving at Tien-Tsin daily. It was rumored in Japan that the King of Corea had been assassinated, but the confirmation of the report could not be obtained.

BILL COOK'S CAPTURE.

The Oklahoma Terror Was Caught Napping and Threw Up His Hands.

United States Marshal Hall received a despatch from Sheriff C. C. Perry, of Chaves Co., who captured the notorious Oklahoma outlaw, Bill Cook stating that the prisoner was safely landed in the county jail at Roswell.

The outlaw's capture was effected at an isolated cattle ranch sod house on the Great Plains, a few miles southeast of old Fort Sumner. During his service here as Deputy United States Marshal Mr. Perry has been frequently sent by Marshal Hall to take desperate criminals in Oklahoma and Texas, and it was while on one of these trips that he saw a photograph of Bill Cook and secured a description of him that had been sent out by the Adams Express Company. Thus it happened that while he and several of his deputies were out in search of horse thieves east of Fort Sumner, Perry recognized Cook as the outlaw was approaching the cabin in which he was making his temporary home.

In an instant Perry and his men had Cook covered by his Winchesters and the outlaw, being so completely surprised lost his nerve and threw up his hands like a veritable "tenderfoot," although he had two six-shooters slung in his waist. Cook was very much crestfallen when, with his big brown hands upraised, his captors relieved him of his weapons. He was then handcuffed and placed on his own horse, which was found on the plains near the cabin. He was further secured by cowhide thongs being attached to either ankle and tied under the horse's belly. A lariat was then fastened to his horse's neck and one of the deputies led the animal while Sheriff Perry and the other deputy rode behind them. Thus the trip to Roswell was made, a distance of sixty-five miles.

Sheriff Perry expected to start for Oklahoma via Dallas, Texas, but Marshal Hall has wired him to take the Sante Fe route and will meet him at Socooro, N. M., 560 miles from Roswell. In the meantime the Marshall expects to hear from the United States district attorneys of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, to whom he wired the announcement of Cook's capture.

It is said that the aggregate of the rewards offered by the State and the express and railroad companies is $15,000.

TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

A House Committee Favors the Enlistment of 2,000 Men.

The most important legislation decided upon by the sub-committee which is engaged in drawing the navy appropriation bill is an increase of the navy by the addition of 2,000 enlisted men. This increase was recommended by Secretary Herbert in his annual report, wherein he explained the difficulty of properly manning the ships with the present force of seamen of the rank and file. No doubt is expressed that the full committee will sanction this item, and that it will meet the approval of the House.

Another matter not so easily disposed of is the Secretary's request for three new battleships and 12 torpedo boats. For several days the sub-committee has been wrestling with this question and has not been able to agree, nor is it certain that its plan when formulated will be endorsed by the committee, as certain members contend that in the present state of the Government's finances there should be no expense incurred that can be avoided.

Chairman Sayers, of the Appropriation Committee, has told Naval men that he will oppose expenditures for new craft. A plan has been suggested to build three new ships, one at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one at Norfolk and the third on the Pacific Coast, but some members favor building ships by contract, and there is likely to be a contest between the friends of the navy yards and those who consider contract building cheaper.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

At Harrisburg most of the work done was in committee rooms. The Philadelphia appropriation bills were read, and an appropriation for more bird books passed the House.

Henry Gleaburn, long thought to be dead, returned to Pittsburg after twenty years' absence. He is now a Texas millionaire, and is looking for his parents.

The Blair-White judicial contest continued at Indiana, many witnesses being heard.

Between thirty and forty church buildings vacated by Dubsites in various parts of the State were sold at auction in Williamsport.

Tony Desando, an Italian, in a fight at Williamstown badly wounded two men by stabbing them. He was committed to jail.

John Snodgrass, an engineer, was awarded $45,000 damages, at Homestead, against the Carnegie Company for injuries received in a boiler explosion.

President Cairns, of the Pittsburg Miners, issued a circular, saying that the officers of the union had been unable to arbitrate in the present difficulty with the operators.

Lancaster church people shipped two car loads of provisions to the destitute parts of Kansas and Nebraska. Other adjacent towns will also send aid.

Mrs. Sarah Alice Hertzog, aged 26 years, was found dead in bed at the home of her parents in Lebanon.

Six-year old Mamie Clauser, of Egypt, who was suffering from whooping cough, ruptured a blood vessel in the head and bled to death in two hours.

Robbers broke into the Beltzhover postoffice and stole $6 in cash. They did not touch the stamps or registered mail.

George Mensell was instantly killed in Derringer colliery, Hazleton, while at work in a chamber. A heavy fall of coal took place which covered him and crushed his life out.

Charles Klewling, aged 66 years, was run over by the north bound passenger train on the North Penn Road at New Street crossing and probably fatally injured.

President Hoffer, of the Gettysburg Electric Railway, has sold all his interests in that organization to Walter B. Kendad and John B. Connelly, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Murphy, of Chicago.

The Legonier Valley Railroad Company decided to replace steam power by electricity on its passenger trains.

There were 640 men present at the meeting of Carnegie workmen at Homestead, and many fiery speeches were made in favor of organizing.

John B. Smith, a well-known coal mine owner and operator, died in Dunmore after a long illness.

A number of persons were badly injured, one fatally, in a sledding accident on South Street Hill, Wilkes-Barre.

District Assembly N. 3, Knights of Labor, met in Pittsburg and took action to prevent local organizations from sending dues to the Philadelphia office.

The workmen of the Carnegie plant at Homestead held a meeting and took steps towards forming a new secret organization.

Bradford suffered from a disastrous fire which started in the Sheehan House and spread to many buildings. The loss is about $125,000. Insurance about $60,000.

While returning from a funeral near Easton, a carriage load of people were thrown out by a runaway horse and five persons were injured.

Reports from many State towns are to the effect that the weather is the coldest of the winter, ranging from ten degrees above zero to ten below. Several deaths from exposure occurred.

Henry C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, since its organization, has retired from active work.

Adjutant General Greenland, of the National Guard issued a report showing the work of the State militia for the past two years.

Senator Quay wrote a letter to a McKeesport man declaring he was opposed to the greater Pittsburg project.

The Schuylkill County Grand Jury, at Pottsville, found true bills of indictment against several almshouse officials.

Charles Ditzel was rescued alive after being imprisoned for fifty-four hours in the Richardson Colliery, Glen Carbon. The body of August Brenner was not found.

By a decision of the Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny Counties must pay to the Commonwealth one-half of the official fees received in 1893.

Lancaster county tobacco growers at Lancaster, appointed a committee to urge the retaoval of the appropriation by the legislature for the State experimental stations.

Two Polanders were, perhaps, fatally, and three others seriously hurt as the result of a fight at a Wilkes-Barre christening.

Judge Endlich, at Reading, decided that a turn pike company could not collect tolls from wheelmen.

The Republicans of Hazleton met and nominated candidates for the city offices.

Judge McClund decided at Pittsburg that chartered clubs could not sell liquor to members without a license.

SPRECKELS ON HAWAII.

The Sugar King Declares the Infant Republic a Temporary Sham.

Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, declares that the Hawaiian Republic is a sham. He first made a statement at the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, speaking of the resolution of the Government to station a warship permanently at Honolulu to protect American interests there. He reiterated the remark in a subsequent interview, and says the Republic is being maintained temporarily by a few men interested in land speculation.

Spreckels says the Government is daily growing in disfavor and cannot last. He points to the fact that at the last monarchial election 11,000 votes were polled, and that the election under the present Government had but 3000 votes. Spreckels is skeptical as to the steamship line or a cable from Vancouver to Honolulu, and says the Hawaiian Islands will always be forced to sell their products in San Francisco.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

Misty moonlight, sleighbells' tinkle,
Endless wastes of ice and snow,
Gray hills, like an old man's wrinkle,
Keen airs hissing as they blow.

In the sleigh a man and maiden,
Faces rosy, eyes alight,
Lips with whispered secrets laden,
Deep and sacred as the night.

Cold—how cold! Steed, prythee hasten,
Wake the storming silver bells,
Up the hillside, down the basin,
In the frosty wooded dells!

Nay, the road's too short! Go slowly;
Warmly clad are lover-kind.
Wrapped in one another wholly,
What reck they of frost and wind?

—[PAUL PASTNOR, in Munsey's Magazine.

OUTWITTED.

BY KATHARINE HULL.

The editor of the Sunday Magazine, in press for the first time, sat with his feet on the fender and his eyes on his wife. They had been married two years. There was the cunningest baby imaginable sleeping quietly in its cradle upstairs. The mother's pretty brown eyes were opened to their widest, her lips were slightly parted as she sat listening, dismay and disapprobation on her youthful face.

"Yes," continued the editor of the Sunday Magazine and ex-editor of the Herald, "I see my way quite clearly. The sale of the Herald was a big thing for me. I intend to spare neither time nor money on the magazine.

"But, Tom,"—the "but" was rather deprecating the "Tom" very much so—"I hope you will always think of baby." There was a little quiver in the last part of the sentence, especially when it took in the baby.

"Did you ever know me to forget the baby?" cried the editor, smiling pleasantly. "Why my love I wish to have such a fine magazine that some day the baby will be only too glad to step into my place."

Mrs. Franklin wasn't satisfied. "I am sure," a trifle anxiously, "the two of us could get up a very good affair with very little expenditure."

"An eclectic combination do you mean?"

"Eclectic! No, I consider eclectic combinations an abomination, a public nuisance from the eclectic magazine down to the eclectic speller." People might easily guess that Mrs. Franklin had once written for a "daily," she so often fell into newspaper vernacular. "You could write, Tom, and I could write, and we could keep the money we have for the baby."

Mr. Franklin's voice took on a little head-of-the-house authority. "I think, my love, you have done enough writing in your day; just look after the baby and leave the rest to me. I intend to have a certain style about the book," pretending not to see the flash in the brown eyes and going on blandly. "I'll pay well for good material, but good material I will have. Isn't that the right way, Sydney?"

"Yes, dear."

Mrs. Franklin occasionally astonished people, her liege and lord included, when she lost every iota of newspaper rhetoric and relapsed into the model helpmate. Tom looked at her suspiciously. He was rather afraid of her "Yes, dears"—they generally meant mischief.

"And I'll engage a certain number of writers, and I'll stick to them, eh, Sydney?"

"Yes, dear."

Most husbands expect these two words to follow the recital of their wildest plans, look for them and are satisfied with them, but they irritated Tom Franklin.

"Oh, bother!" he cried. "You're too provoking!"

"Yes, dear," answered Sydney, and then she laughed and ran away up stairs to see the baby.

"Now Sydney, you do approve of my arrangements? I am sure you do."

"You pay enormously, Tom."

"But only for first-class matter. I have fifteen writers on the staff, and, by Jove! the style is so uniform you'd think the same person wrote the whole book." At this Mrs. Franklin merely smiled, and showed her dimples."

"And I've struck a plan," cried Tom, a little uneasily, he was afraid of the "Yes, dear." "I thought it would be a good idea to give a dinner. In fact, Iv'e written to them—the writers on the staff, I mean, inviting them for Tuesday week."

"Excellent!" cried Mrs. Franklin, actually clapping her hands.

Tom was so pleased at this unexpected outburst of enthusiasm that he put his arm about her and gave her a bear hug previons to whispering fondly:

"And if you wish to write for the magazine I'll give you a little corner after Christmas."

And then she spoiled it all by meekly saying: "Yes, dear."

Notes of acceptance were received from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, and Petersburg. The Tuesday was drawing near. Sidney had faithfully promised to have things on a grand scale. Tom had hired three large carriages to go to the depot.

When the morning of the portentious day arrived, Mr. Franklin for the fiftieth time petitioned Sydney to put superfine touches to the whole affair, expatiating more largely than ever on what a truly original idea it was, and altogether of his own making.

"What do you think M. L. Townson will be like?" he asked, suddenly, stopping his wife on the stairs.

"Oh, she'll have a long nose and big eyes," she answered, flippantly.

"Sydney! She's the very best of my contributors—that is, if there is any one better than another. But really, what sort of a fellow do you imagine Dick Raymond?"

"Terribly fat, of course, with high cheek bones and red cheeks."

"My stars! Sydney, you're awful."

"I can't help having an imagination, Tom. Miss Forrester will be tall and stately. She will make you a gracious bow, and scowl at poor me; and that old John H. Gilmor, I know I'll be out and out afraid of him—but do let me go now, I'm on my way to baby."

"I wonder where Sydney can be!" Tom was standing alone in the drawing-room, listening to carriage-wheels stopping outside. "By thunder! it's shameful in her not to be here to help receive. I don't believe she ever wanted the thing, I believe she was putting on all the time."

The door opened. There did not seem to be much stir and bustle in the hall. Very light feet entered the room—only a pair of them, dancing feet that Tom heard every day of his life.

"Sydney, what does this mean?"

She gazed at him with astonished brown eyes.

"I am M. L. Townson, Mr. Franklin," she explained, with a pleasant smile.

"Have they come?" whispered Tom, not understanding, "I thought I heard the carriages. For pity's sake take off that outdoor costume and let on you were ready."

Mrs. Franklin bowed and lifted her bonnet.

"I see I must introduce myself. I am Dick Raymond."

Poor Tom laughed hoarsely. "Go on," he cried.

"I am Miss Forrester, Major Jack, Maud Everet, and the rest of them. We have done our best for the Sunday Magazine. We consider it quite a success, in fact, we have known it to have entered the houses of most American families. When are we to have the dinner, Tom?"

"Oh, dear!" groaned the ex-editor of the Herald, "you don't mean to say you've been writing the whole thing!"

"Yes, dear."

He had begun life on a comic paper and left it, because he didn't think there was fun enough in the world to keep him going. He swore at himself now for ever having given it up, he gasped three times before he fully comprehended, then not very sweetly he cried out:

"What on earth have you done with all the money!"

Very sweetly and meekly came the answer:

"I've put it away for the baby, Tom."

QUICKSILVER MINING.

Miners Who Are Unclean Suffer Horribly.

Deposits of quicksilver have been discovered recently in Utah, but nobody has tried to work them as yet. The entire product of this country comes from California. Cinnabar, the ore from which it is obtained, is a sulphide of mercury. By heat the mercury is separated from the sulphur in the form of a gas, which, being condensed, runs out of the distilling furnace in a thin stream like a continuous pencil of molten silver.

Frequently the miner with a stroke of his pick penetrates a cavity in the rock that is filled with pure quicksilver, which runs out, sometimes as much as a pint of it. The ore is often filled with globules of mercury, and, when it is blasted, the high temperature created by the explosion volatilizes the metal, which in the form of gas poisons the air. Workmen in the mines eat without washing their hands, and in these and other ways their systems become saturated with quicksilver.

The first symptoms of resulting trouble is usually exhibited by the nails, which become diseased. Later the teeth drop out, bone-rot of the jaw follows, and the unfortunate is fairly eaten up by the poison. These troubles are avoided to a great extent by cleanliness. The men who work in the quicksilver mines of Wales are the cleanest people in the world; their skins, untanned by sun, are white as snow. The Mexican miners in California are dirty and die fast, but after two or three generations spent in the mines they last longer, their constitutions becoming more tolerant of mercury.

Vermillion is obtained from cinnabar. The red paint on the bodies of Indians in California led to the discovery of the quicksilver mines. White men found out where it came from and began digging for ore of mercury. The most familiar use of the metal is for thermometers. It is very valuable in medicine, but it is most largely employed in gold mining because of its affinity for gold, which it dissolves. Quicksilver is the most easily lost of all metals, finding its way back into the earth sooner or later.

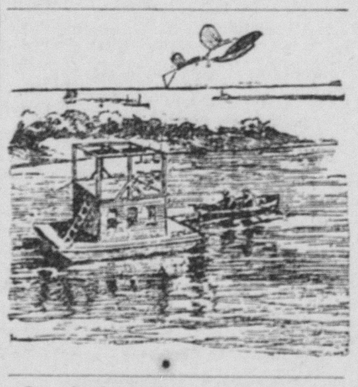
A queer sort of lemonade, made with sulphuric acid instead of lemon juice, is drank by quicksilver miners. It has the effect of neutralizing the mercury. In the lead mines the same mixture of sugar, water and acid is used as a bevarage. It precipitates, in the form of a sulphate, the lead absorbed by the body; in that shape, being insoluble, it passes out of the system. The consequences of lead poisoning are dreadful. Not long ago it was found out that the spread of certain mysterious diseases in parts of England and elsewhere was due to Turkish snuff adulterated with lead. Sailors and tourists brought the snuff home from Smyrna and distributed it.

THE FATEST AIR SHIP.

Professor Langley's Flight of 903 Feet Beats the Record.

Wings have been used for aeroplane flight during several hundred years, as shown by the elaborate researches of Mr. Chanute, and this characteristic can be observed by the various minor successes wherein many decidedly successful short flights have been made with flapping wings. The rigid wing flights have not, however, been so numerous, and for more than half a century it has been an open question as to whether a rigid wing aeroplane could be managed in the air with a motor. It was generally believed that anything with fixed planes propelled by a motor would promptly become unmanageable. Professor Langley's aeroplane is, however, practically rigid so far as flapping wings is concerned.

Langley's machine makes its start from Chesapeake Bay in the face of the wind. All such machines are assisted by the sustaining force of an opposing breeze. It was launched from a workshop on a scow, and it was so made that it could not injure itself by alighting on water, upon which it is especially built to enable it to float, and to be rescued by a rowboat in attendance. The principal material used in its construction is aluminum. Since the wings are rigid, its motion through the air, propelled by rapidly revolving screws, is like that of a kite. The wings are not meant to enhance the motion, but are to be used for guidance by means of slight deflections of surface. A very slight change in the slant of the wings will produce a decided change in the direction of any kite aeroplane, as shown by my own experience during hundreds of kite aeroplane ascensions, as well as in the twenty-five years devoted to sailing flight, without a motor, by Lilienthal.



Langley's machine is twelve feet in length and eight feet wide, measured across the front wings. A rear pair of wings is about half the size of the front pair. The wings consist of light frames over which is stretched fine white cloth. Another remarkable feature is that the aluminum body weighs only two pounds. The body alone is about four feet long by two feet wide, and if the machine were placed within a circle it would just about fill it. Its vertical rudder, like that of a ship, causes movements to right or left, while its wings, by their adjustment, cause ascending and descending movements. The propelling power, steam, is generated in a little copper boiler and engine attached to wooden screws within the aluminum body. The propeller blades, attached to the screws, are very thin, and, though only a foot in length, they exert an enormous proportional thrust, owing to the tremendous rapidity of their revolution.

On December 13, 1894, this marvellous little machine made a motor flight of about 900 clear, thus beating all records. The record for moter flying machines now stands: A. M. Herring, New York, 300 feet, with an oil moter, in 1891; Hiram S. Maxim, Bexley, England, 320 feet, with a gasoline motor, and three men on board, on July 31, 1894; Lawrence Hargrave, Stanwell Park, N. S. W., made 368 feet in 1894 by means of a motor in which the heat was supplied by spirits of wine; Professor S. P. Langley's machine made 900 feet, with a steam motor, near Quantico, Va., on December 13, 1894. The tremendous import of this success will perhaps be realized better by the people of the twentieth century.

Wheat as a Stock Food.

Wheat, as it contains more protein than corn, is better adapted for horses that work, for young stock that are growing, and for cows that are producing milk, while corn is more suitable for rapid gain in fat. When fed to hogs, wheat should be ground and soaked. For cows it should be ground and fed with equal parts of corn and oats, or the whole may be ground together. If bran is added to the ground mixture the food will contain more mineral matter and protein, thus balancing the ration.

In a recent pig-feeding trial at an agricultural experiment station in Australia pigs fed on wheat consumed 2,190 pounds in four months, and taking 410 pounds as the dressed weight increase, it made a shade over five pounds of wheat to produce one pound of pork, or eleven pounds of increase for one bushel of wheat. Experiments in this country have been quite as favorable to wheat feeding.

In this country 300,000 women are earning independent incomes. In the professions are 2,500 doctors, 275 preachers, and an increasing number of lawyers. Some 3,000 women have charge of post offices.

FAMOUS CALF CASE.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

The Fight Over an Animal Valued at Forty Dollars Which Has Cost Thirty Thousand.

The Iowa Supreme Court has just rendered its last decision in the famous "Jones County calf case." The only thing left in the case after its numerous hearings was the question of costs. One of the seven defendants, Herman Kellar, who died, secured a judgment against the plaintiff, Johnson, for costs, that is, was relieved of paying any costs himself. The other defendants then filed a motion to have the court apportion the costs, so they would be liable for but six-sevenths of them, and this was also appealed from the decision of Judge Lenihan, in the Black Hawk District Court, who overruled the motion. The Supreme Court sustained the ruling, and holds that the six who were defeated in the action to recover damages for malicious prosecution must pay all the costs, amounting to $2,886.84.

One of the attorneys in the case, Charles Wheeler of Tipton, told the story of the famous case to a Chicago Times correspondent from the start, as he is the only lawyer who has remained in the case since it was begun:

"It was more than twenty-seven years ago," he said, "that one Potter came to Jones County from some point in Ohio. Soon after he went to Greene County and made him a home. In the course of time he came back to Jones County to purchase calves, and stopped over night with the now justly famed Bob Johnson. Potter had known Bob in Ohio, and when he left next morning told him the errand that had brought him into the county. Potter also authorized Johnson to buy some calves for him, while he went on into the eastern part of the county to see what he could pick up.

"The next day Johnson went to Olin and inquired of the merchants there for calves. They had none, but a bystander had four he was anxious to sell. This bystander went by the name of Smith, and was afterward known in the case as 'the mythical Smith,' being so dubbed by counsel gifted with a flow of speech. His calves were in the neighborhood of Sergeant's Bluff, and Johnson said as he had to go to Stanwood for hardware he would ride by and see them.

"Accordingly Bob and his brother and Smith set out for the Bluffs to get the calves that were running out on the commons. They could find but three, but Smith said the other would average with them, so the four were purchased in the presence of Bob's brother John. They were to be paid for when delivered in a place known as Hines's pasture, but the stranger demurred, saying he would not have thought of selling had it not been for need of money that very day. Accordingly the necessary dollars were borrowed of John and the purchase completed. The brother then moved on to Stanwood. Two or three days later Potter returned with his drove and sent word to B. Johnson that he was ready for the calves. Bob found them in the corner pasture, as Mythical Smith had agreed, and turned them over to Potter, who paid the price agreed upon and went on his way rejoicing.

"About this time a neighbor of Johnson's named Foreman missed four calves, and, hearing that Potter had taken a drove, followed him to Greene County. Here he found his missing stock, or claimed to, and asked Potter where he got them. Of course the answer was 'of Bob Johnson.' The two then went together to Johnson and told him their story. Johnson, believing, gave his note for the value of the calves and swore out a warrant for Mythical Smith. It was then learned that no such man had ever lived in the neighborhood of Sergeant's Bluff, and the unfortunate Bob was in a quandary what to do.

"Meanwhile an organization had been formed in the neighborhood where Johnson and Foreman lived called the North Missouri Anti-Horse Thief Association, though neither of the gentlemen before mentioned was a member. Being out of a job, this patriotic body conceived the idea that Johnson had stolen the calves, and, sending for Potter and Foreman, informed them they must either join the order and assist in prosecuting him or be prosecuted themselves. They joined, and Johnson was indicted for larceny of the calves.

"About the same time Johnson, with his brother, went into Greene County to have a look at those calves, which Potter had finally purchased of Foreman. Both decided that Bob had never handled those calves at all, and that Potter must have stolen them himself and then lied to Foreman about them. Johnson accordingly refused to pay the note he had given. The note case was tried twice and a judgment finally rendered against Johnson on the ground that the holder was an innocent purchaser. This note, originally for $40, cost Johnson about $1,500.

"The first indictment against Johnson for larceny was quashed on account of an informality. There was great excitement in the community about the matter, and on waking up one morning Johnson found on his doorstep a shroud, a rope with a hangman's knot, and a threatening letter. Accordingly, a change of venue was taken to Cedar County on his motion, with shroud, rope, knot, and threatening letter attached as exhibits. The case was tried twice there, the first jury standing eleven to one for acquittal, and the second setting him free. Johnson, who had started in on these cases a prosperous farmer, was now bankrupt in everything but spirit. Then it was that Johnson began suit against Potter, Foreman, and five others of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, who had been most active in the prosecution, claiming $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Colonel Preston began the suit for Bob, with myself doing jury work.

"After several changes of venue the case was finally reached for trial in Benton County, where the jury stood eleven to one for giving damages. It was retried there, and we got a verdict of $3,000. The verdict was set aside, and the venue changed to Clinton County. Here I had climbed to the dignity of making the opening statement. The trial lasted three weeks, between thirty and forty witnesses being present, and it resulted in a verdict for $7,500. This verdict was set aside, and the venue changed to Black Hawk County. Here we had three trials, and were successful in all three, appeals being taken to the Supreme Court and rehearing ordered. At the close of it all Johnson received judgment for $1,000 and costs, and this the Supreme Court affirmed, at the same time letting out one defendant.

"The judgment given above was the first definite result from twenty years of litigation. All of the men prominently connected with it were prosperous at the start, but bankrupt at the close, the costs alone aggregating $30,000. At one time and another all of the lawyers in Eastern Iowa were engaged in the case, and at the last hearing all but myself were either dead or tired out, Johnson being no longer able to pay fees.

"The war had its influence upon every interest in Jones County. It found its way into religion and into politics, and it depreciated the value of real estate. Several times the parties were on the point of going to war, and went armed day and night, waiting for the necessary spark to blaze out. Johnson had his home and at least one barn burned, and I think some hay and grain went the same way. Through it all Johnson had immortalized himself as a 'stayer' of the first water. The parties are all living now, save Harman Kellar, and the only complaint Bob makes is that Kellar died without his knowledge or consent, or without first obtaining an order of court, slipping away from him, he claims, in an unseemly manner. He further says that on that June day, years ago, when he delivered the calves to Potter, he thought he was performing a very ordinary business transaction, but he has since learned that he was making history."

Colonel Jack Hays, the Texas Ranger.

John Coffee Hays was raised on a farm in Wilson County, Tennesee, being born there in 1817. At the age of eighteen he migrated to Texas, where, during the struggle of that Mexican province for independecne, he served with distinction in a military campaign conducted by General Sam Houston, being noted for his bravery and strategy. After the termination of that conflict Hays was placed in command of the small regular force that was shortly afterward organized and became known to fame as the "Texan Rangers." Many were the desperate fights in which he was engaged with the fierce Commanches and border Indians, and innumerable were the perils which he encountered. He was first to supply an armed force with Colt's revolver and use it in battle.

The Indian mode of warfare in those early days was to draw the enemy's fire and then sweep down upon them like a whirlwind, plying their bows and using their long spears with deadly effect. So cautious were they in this respect, that they soon distinguished the double-barreled gun when it was brought into use, and only approached when they were sure that such weapons had been emptied. On the first occasion when Hays and his rangers, armed with the revolver, met a band on the war-path, they allowed their fire to be liberally drawn, and then the Indians charged with exultant cries. But when the revolver was brought into play at close quarters, the panic that ensued was absolute, and the destruction of the Indians complete. Jack Hays was colonel of the First Texan Regiment, the nucleus of which was formed of veteran rangers.

A Woman's Library.

The oddest library any woman possesses is made up of newspaper clippings, perfectly catalogued and arranged by a professional librarian. There are thousands upon thousands of these slips taken from newspapers the world over, and the owner of this bureau of ready reference is a journalist, who has been making her collections for her own convenience. Given almost any topic to write on, she is apt to find a mass of important facts and the key to many others among the envelopes in which her unbound library is gathered and docketed. The whole of it only occupies a corner cupboard in her writing room, and as an adjunct to newspaper work she advocates these clipping collections for women, who can with the aid of scissors, glue pot and a little discretion, make for themselves similar invaluable registers for common reference.

CHIVALROUS.

As a Knox County man and his wife were passing the schoolhouse, a flying snowball hit the wife of his bosom. He was enraged, and justly, and, turning to the schoolboys, shaking his fist in anger, he cried: "It's lucky for you, you young rascals, that you didn't hit me!"

TAXES IN HISTORY.

Only a few years ago the Shah of Persia had a peculating Governor, guilty of stealing the royal taxes, boiled to death in a closed caldron of water.

The inauguration of the modern system of taxation was in Venice, which levied taxes on lands and heavy duties on all manufactures and imports.

In 1702 a salt tax was levied in Great Britain and during the French wars was raised to £30 per ton, over sixteen times the value of the article.

In Germany 89,600 families paid income taxes on incomes £150 to £210 a year; 82,400 paid on £210 to £480, and 26,800 paid on incomes above £480.

The revenue of the United States Government last year was $385,818,629, of which all but $3,000,000, from the sale of public lands, was derived from taxation.

There is a tax on graves-tones in England, and the man who wishes to inclose a grave by means of a fence or wall is compelled to pay dearly for the privilege.

Darius Hystaspes, in 480, introduced a system of assessment and taxation of land, and made himself so obnoxious by it that he was called Darius the Trader.

The people of the United States pay more taxes than the people of any other nation on the globe. The estimated total of national and local taxation is $630,000,000.

Coffee is taxed £62 a ton in France, £56 in Italy, £40 in Austria, £25 in Portugal, £22 in Norway, $20 in Germany and Spain, £15 in Russia and £14 in Great Britain.

Queen Elizabeth farmed out the customs during a large part of her long reign. The annual sums paid by the purchaser for the year varied from £14,000 to £50,000.

The total annual taxes of Great Britain are £119,000,000; of France £142,000,000; of Germany, £108,000,000; of Russia, £72,000,000; of Austria, £55,000,000; of Italy, £81,000,000.

Several cities of ancient Greece levied a tax on bachelors over 20 years old, to compel them to marry. The tax was so large that matrimony was cheaper by comparison.

An Electric Boy.

George Harger, living south of Kiowa, in the Cherokee Strip, is the father of an eight-year-old boy who is an electrical wonder. Those who nursed him when an infant were wont to say that he "made them nervous," though his actions and habits were those of all infants, and he has never shown any mental traits or development beyond what is found in the average boy. His parents and other members of the family, however, say that there has always been something uncanny about him, and that whenever, as a child, he was lifted suddenly from the floor or a bed a crackling noise was heard and a slight shock or prickling sensation was felt by the person lifting him, somewhat similar to the shock received from a small storage battery.

The boy is now old enough to take cognizance of his peculiar power, and he takes great delight in shocking those who come near him. He can greatly increase the force of the shock by rubbing his feet on the carpet, and after dark the electrical discharge is so strong that sparks are emitted when he slides across the floor and touches a piece of metal. The force of the current seems to be greatly augmented for several days before a storm of any kind, and the father claims he can foretell any change in the weather by watching the boy. The little fellow often amuses himself by touching cats and dogs on the back and immediately every hair on the animal will begin to raise and they will turn and run. There is no animal magnetism about it, for he repels rather than attracts anything; it seems to be simply a remarkable surcharge of electricity in his body at all times

To Obtain Pure Serum.

A philanthropic citizen has recently placed $30,000 at the disposal of the Health Department of New York City for the purpose of providing an adequate supply of pure anti-toxine serum. In view of the large death rate from diphtheria in New York at the present day this provision is of the greatest importance. The serum is at present very costly, but it is hoped that in time it may be put upon the market to be sold as cheaply as vaccine virus.

In a report made recently to the Board of Health by Dr. Cyrus Edson, it was stated that several spurious concoctions of anti-toxine serum have been placed on the American market. And it was urged that the grave consequences following such fraud necessitated the prompt and vigorous action of the health department. Acting upon this advice it was resolved that measures should be taken to supervise the sale of this valuable remedial agent by a scientific and thoroughly systematic inspection of all preparations. The detection of such fraud will lead to the trial and severe punishment of the offenders. The preparations occasionally furnished from Germany have specific guarantees as to their strength and purity by reliable scientists. It is to be hoped that some similar provision may be made to guarantee the use of pure serum in America.

"Good eating apples" are in better supply than ordinarily at this season

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 24.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

REBUILDING SALE, JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1, '95

Having leased the adjoining room, partitions must come down, counters changed and the two rooms fitted for

THE NEW RACKET!

This extraordinary occasion will necessitate the moving of our our immense stock to

Make Way for the Carpenters

And the best way we know to move it, is to cut prices down to the safety line, and make it to the interest of the people of Centre county to come from far and near. Nuf Ced.

U Touch the Button;
We'll Do the Rest.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Sheriff Condo was in the valley on Tuesday on legal business.

——John Wolf and lady of near Rebersburg, visited friends in this place a few days ago.

——Miss Annie Dinges, of Williamsport, is visiting her brother Harry, at this place.

——Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Moyer spent several days this week with friends in Centre Hall.

——Oliver K. Love, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call, and left some of the needful to keep us agoing.

——Mrs. Arthur Kerlin spent several days last week with her brother, Rev. W. J. Wagner, at Muncy.

——Mr. Emanuel Smith, of Potters Mills' merchant fame, gave the REPORTER a call yesterday afternoon.

——James Derr, the slick bill poster and auctioneer, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday plying his vocation.

——A. C. Ripka, one of Centre Hill's leading citizens, illuminated our editorial room with his presence, Saturd.

——Chas. Swartz, one of Tussyville's rising young men, was a pleasant caller in our sanctum; always glad to see him.

——J. W. Runkle, of near this place, gave our sanctum a call; put his label out to '96, and publishes a call for the Dem. caucus at Centre Hill, Jan. 26.

——Our old friend, J. E. Campbell, of Linden Hall, was a caller and put his label square with the times; he reports some cases of whooping cough in that vicinity.

——Mr. D. Geiss Wagner, who has been visiting among friends in this valley for several weeks past left for his home at Manhattan, Ill., last Thursday.

——Mrs. Lydia Foust of Potter's Mills, was a pleasant caller, and not being able to get along without the "Reporter," cheerfully fixed her label for another year.

——Miss May Miller, daughter of Rev. Miller, formerly of this place, is holding a position as book-keeper for The Goodfellow-Melvin Co., Altoona, whither her mother has also moved.

——Mr. S. P. Hennigh, of near Potters Mills, was in Centre Hall on Wednesday transacting business. He reports a great deal of snow in his community and roads so badly drifted as to be almost impassable.

——Rev. Goodling will go to Lewisburg this week and enter into negotiations for the purchase of the Evangelical churches in his Pennsvalley charge, from the Esherites. The properties involved are the Tusseyville, Linden Hall, and Centre Hall church and parsonage.

Local Institute.

A local teachers' institute will be held at Pine Grove Mills on Friday and Saturday, January 25th and 26th. The public is cordially invited to attend. A number of prominent instructors will be present and give the teachers some valuable information.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus will be held at Centre Hill, January 26th, 1895, between the hours of 2 o'clock, p. m. and 5 p. m.

J. W. RUNKLE,
Chairman.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

WM. RESIDES KILLED.

Struck by the Train Near Curtin Monday Evening.

William Resides, a farmer of Union township, met a sudden and tragic death on Monday evening while walking on the railroad just west of Curtin station. He was crossing the tressle work and it is not known why he failto get out of the way of the Day Express from Tyrone, due there at 5.10 o'clock, but he failed to do so and the engineer in charge of the train, when he saw the old gentleman was not getting out of the way was unable to stop, and the engine struck Mr. Resides fair in the breast knocking him fully sixty feet over the tressle and into the creek.

The train was at once stopped and several gentlemen went into the water and recovered the body but life was extinct, and it is the belief that the man never knew a thing after he was hit by the train. The body was taken to Curtin station and from there taken to Unionville on the 5.14 train west.

Mr. Resides was aged about sixty-five years and leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely death. The names of the children are Rachael, Calvin M., Samantha, Owen, Elwood, Sarah K., Rachael and Norman. Deceased had been down the valley and had come west as far as Curtin on Express. There he got his dinner and remained until near evening when he started to walk to Milesburg, and had gotten but a short distance on his journey when he met his tragic death. —*Daily News.*

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gephart died at Zion on Tuesday of last week, at 5 in the morning, unexpectedly, as she was in her usual health the day before, having partaken of a hearty supper in the evening and soon after retired. Being restless at night she gave as the cause a pain in the head. She expired towards morning, remarking to those around her, "Be good, I want to meet you in Heaven."

She was 90 years of age. Her husband, Henry Gephart, died 28 years ago. They were among the first settlers in that vicinity. She was the mother of 13 children, four of which have died. The living ones are, Henry and Mrs. Noah J. Stover, in Kansas; Mrs. Henry Fiedler, of Madisonburg; Mrs. James Taylor, in Union county; Mrs. William Scholl, of Centre Hall; Mrs. Harrison Kline, near Bellefonte; Mrs. David Wagner, Houserville; Philip, of Zion, and Mrs. Wise, with whom deceased made her home. She was a Christian lady. At a family reunion several years ago, her descendants for five generations were represented.

Funeral in the Zion Union cemetery on Friday 18, was very largely attended. Her correct age was 90 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The deceased was able to do needle work, without the aid of glasses, in her last days. She was a devoted member of the Evangelical church. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Zehner.

Spilled Through a Wire Fence.

On Saturday last while our friend John Snyder and his better-half, living a mile east from here, were out enjoying a sleighride, and had the fun of being spilled out through a wire fence, by a treacherous snow-drift, whose only use seems to be to upset sleighs. As the fence was not of barb wire, the two went through into a field without being hurt, otherwise they might have got scratching enough to do them a year or two. The horse seemed well enough educated not to run away.

Protracted Meetings.

Rev. Rearick began a protracted meeting at Union church, last week, with a full attendance, each evening.

Rev. Illingsworth, had a successful revival, lasting over two weeks, in the Sprucetown M. E. church. Last Sabbath evening the attendance was so large that scores could not gain admission. The number of conversions is large.

The Ill Ones.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illnes of our friend, Jacob Smith, merchant at Colyer, from heart trouble.

Thomas Lyons, of near this place remains paralysed on his one side from the shoulder down, from the stroke he had three weeks ago; his mind and speech are not affected.

Will Charge Admission.

The managers of the Huntingdon reformatory have decided to charge visitors fifteen cents admission on and after the first of next February, the money to be devoted to keeping up the prisoners' library. There are probably some people who will question the right of the managers to charge admission to that institution.

Measles at Pleasant Gap.

Pleasant Gap is suffering from an epidemic of measles at present as we are informed by Dr. Emerick. Over twenty cases are reported.

—Big stock of Winter Goods to be still reduced from their low prices, for thirty days only, by Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, preparatory to taking inventory of stock in February. It will be for only a short time that these low prices on goods can be had.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

STILL BUYING CHURCHES.

The United Evangelical Congregations Securing Places of Worship.

The church properties offered at public sale during the past three days by the Evangelical association of this conference, says the Williamsport *Sun*, were purchased for nominal sums by the United Evangelical church. Besides the churches bought by the new association in this city, as already told in the *Sun*, the following properties also passed into the hands of the United Evangelical church: Jersey Shore Junction church, Mount Pleasant, Friedens, Lock Haven, Light Street, Columbia circuit churches, Milton, Hughesville, Grover, Beach Flats, Mazeppa, Dushore, Bellefonte, Ransom, Muncy Valley, Millheim, Coburn, Aaronsburg, Nanticoke, Warrensville, Foster, Zion and Loyalsockville. About one hundred properties yet remain to be sold.

Cow Boy Student.

Among the curiosities at State College this season is a young chap from Texas, who seems proud of his nativity and evidently takes pride in impressing his "Cowboy" manners upon his fellow students. It was not an uncommon thing to see this representative of the Lone Star state parading about the campus in true cowboy style. A large sombrero was on his head while he carried a brace of threatening revolvers in a leather belt about his waist and his other garments were consistent with that of a "Terror" from the plains.

One night recently the boys were out looking after fresh men and introducing them, according to the time honored custom, into the mysteries of college life. The process is more commonly known as hazing. When they came to the Texan's door it was locked and they were notified from the inside that he was not receiving callers that evening; also warned them not to intrude as the consequences might be severe.

A brief consultation was held, then a rush and a boost, and in went the door and the gang of hazers. A surprise was in store. Mr. Cowboy was sitting by his table with a brace of revolvers in hand. The intruders were politely invited to sit down about the room, but no one should attempt any familiarities if they placed any value on their lives. The boys accepted the invitation, and advice as well. They entertained their host with ringing college songs and jokes until he truly thought they were not intent upon any evil.

At an unguarded moment one of the boys leaped upon the Texan's back, others soon relieved him of his weapons and in a short time he was put through a course of sprouts that was truly humiliating to this terror of the plains.

The Lone Star from Texas had to take his medicine like every other ordinary fellow and is a wiser man for it.—*Centre Democrat.*

Vicksburg Depot Burned.

The depot at Vicksburg, on the L. & T. R. R., Union county, was destroyed by fire early last Friday morning. Together with the building were destroyed a lot of merchandise, a number of barrels of coal oil, and the accounts, papers, and books of the agent. It is supposed to be of incendiary origin, as it started in the eastern part of the building, the stove being in the western part. Mr. James K. Reish's lumber near by was saved.

Southern Flowers.

Mrs. D. J. Meyer showed us a little box with pretty flowers sent by her daughter, Mrs. M'Cormick, living in Charleston, S. C. They were carnations, hyacinths, etc., beautiful and nicely nestled in a bed of silky maiden's fern. The same lady also favored the wife of the editor of the "Reporter" with a small box of bulbs from which we expect some pretty flowers next season, and for which Mame will accept thanks.

Epidemic of Scarlet Fever.

By order of the State Board of Health, Deputy Inspector Harry Wands has established a quarantine at Huntingdon furnace, in Huntingdon county, on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria. A large number of deaths have occured in the affected district, and in the hope of preventing a spread of the diseases the State authorities have taken action. Great alarm is felt in the upper end of the county.

Dry Goods at Meyers' Bazaar.

We have just added a line of Dry Goods. Have bought them at the new tariff prices; you can buy them from us at what some merchants paid. Never have been so cheap. Be sure and give us a call.

Two doors from postoffice,
Bellefonte.

And it will be Appreciated.

Advise your friends outside the county to subscribe for the REPORTER, and it will save you time and money writing letters giving them the home news.

—Very cold weather; colder coming. See Lyon & Co's reduction in Overcoats, Men and Boys' Winter Suits and Underwear.

THE WEATHER.

Foster's Predictions.—A Winter Storm Followed by a Cold Wave.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 19th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 24th, cross the western mouniain country by close of 25th, the great central valleys from 26th to 28th, and the eastern states about the 29th. This will be an ugly winter storm, and will be followed by a severe cold wave or blizzard. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 24th, the great central valleys 26th, and the eastern states 28th. The cold wave will cross the western mountain country about the 27th, the great central valleys 29th, and the eastern states 30th. Indications are favorable to an extended drouth in April and May, probably of greatest extent in the northern states. I will give a long range forecast of this in my first February bulletin. This will be of great importance to farmers, and before giving a complete forecast the calculations will be carefully compiled. A drought at that time would not very seriously damage the northern states, but in some sections of the south it would be ruinous.

Judge Love's Commission.

The fact that the commission issued to President Judge Love reads that he is to preside over the Court of Common Pleas, and mentions no other, has given rise to quite a discussion among the attorneys at Bellefonte.

The President Judge of this district has all the Courts to preside over, including the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' courts. There is considerable speculation as to what will be the outcome of Judge Love's commission, there being some who contend that another Judge will have to be appointed.

The dispatch sent out from Bellefonte stating that there is some question in the minds of lawyers as to whether Judge Love can preside over all the Courts in the district is not seriously considered at the State Department. Those who question Judge Love's right to preside in all the Courts of the district because his commission reads "Court of Common Pleas" only forget that Section 92, Article 5 of the Constitution, provides that the Common Pleas Judge shall also be Judge of the Quarter Sessions and other Courts.

A Severe Winter at Bellefonte.

A dispatch sent out from Bellefonte says:

The weather has continued so cold in this county that all the small streams are frozen up and farmers in many cases are compelled to drive many miles for water. As severe a winter, according to the statements of our oldest citizens, has not been experienced here in twenty-five years.

The fellow who sent the above message did not know what he was doing. The winter here has not been anything like what is given above. We have a moderate and pleasant winter, and had many worse ones before.

Silver Wedding.

On Monday evening, February 11th, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Goodhart will celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home near Centre Hill. A number of invitations have been issued to relatives and near friends for the occasion. Mr. Goodhart is one of the Democratic members of the Commissioner's board and is well known to most of our readers all of whom, no doubt, join with us in extending congratulations.

Not Correct.

There was a report circulated here some weeks ago, that Prof. Criswell, formerly principal of the Centre Hall schools, had been killed by being thrown from a buggy, while out driving with a young lady, the horse having run off. The person killed was not Prof. Criswell, but another of same name, as we find from a letter to Dr. Jacobs.

Give G. A. R. Adjutants Power.

State Senator S. P. S. Gobin has introduced into the Senate a bill which empowers the adjutants of the various Grand Army posts throughout the State to administer the necessary oaths or affirmation to pensioners of the United States on the vouchers required from them for the purpose of drawing the pension. The adjutants are authorized to charge the pensioner fifteen cents for each voucher.

Cure for Felon.

There is no use walking the floor with a felon. Wrap a cloth loosely around the felon, leaving the end open. Pour gun powder in the end and shake it down until the end is covered, then keep it wet with camphor. In two hours the pain will be relieved and perfect cure will follow quickly.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Men's overcoats and clothing at cost.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

GOING TO SCHOOL AT 58.

Auditor General-Elect Amos H. Mylin Renewing His Youth Among the State College Boys.

When ex-Senator Amos H. Mylon, Auditor General-elect, was at Harrisburg among his old associates last week he was complimented on all sides upon his hearty and youthful appearance.

"No wonder I look younger," he replied, "I am renewing my youth. I am a boy again going to school."

When asked to explain how a man in his fifty-eighth year, who had graduated at Andover and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and had served in the Legislature for fifteen years, two sessions as presiding officer of the Senate; and was now soon to take a responsible state office, came to be going to school again, he said he had been farming down in Lancaster county for a good many years, raising wheat and tobacco, and he had found lately that it didn't pay. So he had entered himself as a student at State College, and was taking a creamery course which is taught to young farmers there. The new student is a large, powerfully built man, and would make a great center rush for the football team if he was a few years younger. As it is he could give some of the boys an exciting tussle.

The Howard Church Case.

The supreme court, on the 12th inst., discharged the rule to show cause why the proceedings to regain possession of the Disciple church at Howard, Pa., should not be stayed, etc. This order puts the case in the same position it was before the rule to show cause, etc., was granted by Justice Dean on the 18th of August last upon application of the respondents.

This is one of the celebrated Centre county cross-fire cases—wherein the Court rendered a decision in favor of the Long-Lucas people and the Associate Judges, Riley and Faulkner, decided in favor of the Harvey-Gardner people. The former issued a writ to take possession of the church, thereby throwing out the Harvey party. These writs were stayed, however, by Justice Dean, but the order of the 12th inst., releases the order of Judge Dean, and if the sheriff is disposed he can now go ahead and chuck out the Harvey party.

The Harvey-Gardner party have appealed the whole case to the supreme court upon its merits, and should the appeal be sustained when heard in April next the Long-Lucas party lose. The sheriff would throw out the Harvey party at his peril, especially if the decree of Judge Furst should be set aside.—*Gazette.*

Philipsburg Wants a New County.

The Philipsburg *Journal* is again agitating the matter of a new county. It says: A few years ago the question of forming a new county out of a portion of Centre, Clearfield and adjoining counties, with Philipsburg as the seat of government, was strongly advocated and thoroughly discussed in the columns of the *Journal*, but nothing tangible resulted. One thing is more than ever certain, Philipsburg ought either to belong to Clearfield county or become the capital of a new county, and we are strongly in favor of the latter measure. We verily believe if the proper efforts were put forth the scheme could be successfully carried through.

The First to Extend Congratulations.

The first Harrisburg lady to extend congratulations to Governor Hastings at the reception at the executive mansion on Tuesday evening was one of his pupils when he was principal of the Bellefonte high school. She is Miss Elizabeth Forster, of North Second street, daughter of Major Forster, of the department of internal affairs. Miss Lizzie is a Centre county lady, and well known to many REPORTER readers.

Suicide After a Revival.

Miss Amanda Barkman, aged forty, the daughter of a prominent farmer residing near Huntingdon, became demented after attending several religious revivals, and went into an outhouse and saturated her clothing with a gallon of kerosene oil. She then applied a match, and when discovered was burned almost beyond recognition.

Religious Services.

Rev. H. G. Finney, of Chambersburg, will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath, the 27th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.; Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m.; he will also preach at Spring Mills at 2 o'clock p. m. of same day.

Deaths in Mifflin Co.

In Havice valley, Dec. 18, Thos. Depo, aged 58 y.

In Armagh, Jan. 1, D. F. Moore, aged 67 y.

In Lewistown, Jan. 13, Margaret Grove, aged 81 y.

At Locksmills, Jan. 11, Rebec. Sterrett, aged 83 y.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

I MADE $75.00 IN A WEEK.

I have bought several plating machines, but they were either not large enough for some articles or they did not work easy, and I have never made much money until I obtained the Practical Plating Dynamo. This is the electrical machine used in all the great gold and silver plating factories, and does the work every time. No sooner did people hear that I had this electrical Dynamo, than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry than I could plate in a month. The first week I cleared $31.50, and the second week I cleared $75.00, and I think by the first of January I will have a thousand dollars in cash and give my farm considerable attention too. The Plating Dynamo is the thing to use, and you can learn to use it in about an hour. Anyone can write to W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, who make these machines, for circulars. As this is my first lucky streak, I give my experience, hoping others may be benefitted as much as I have been.

Death Among the Aged.

On 14, in Bellefonte, Malissa Irwin, widow of Lewis Hagerman, aged 80 y.

On 11, Amelia P., wife of Thomas Rhoads, of Bellefonte, aged near 56 years. She was born at Potter's bank, and a daughter of William Wilkinson. A husband and six children survive her.

Abram Holter died at Howard, on 9, aged 66 years.

In Bellefonte, on 10, Ester, wife of David Baney, aged 68 years.

In Boggs tp., on 4, John Fetzer, aged 71 years, 6 m. and 21 days.

Elizabeth Bartholmew died in Liberty, Clinton co., in her 92 year.

Musical College.

The spring term opens May 6. The object of this school is to furnish instruction to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address,

HENRY B. MOYER, Director.
jan24-2t Freebnrg, Pa.

Union Co. Deaths.

In Cowan 25 Dec., William Young, aged 68 years.

In New Berlin 7 Jan., William, son of Samuel Gross, aged 23 years.

In Mifflinburg 15 Jan., Julia, wife of Rev. J. A. Earnest, D. D., aged 61.

In Mifflinbnrg, 24 Dec., Laura Jane, daughter of H. C. Swineford, aged 15y.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	08
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

NO BAITS OR :-: MOTH EATEN GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRADE LARGEST IN OUR EXPERIENCE.

The why of the above is better goods for the same money than anywhere else.

Crash, per yard	3½c
Butter Milk Soap	7c
Stamped Table Covers	17c
Pillow Shams	15c
Hap Cotton	6c
Big Slate	4c
Large Lamp complete	20c
All-Wool Red Cashmere	35c
Fine Ginghams	4½c
Curtain Pole complete	20c
Men's Seamless Hose	5c
Regular 5c Crash now	4c
Appleton "A" Muslin	6c
Genuine Hair Cloth	35c

Beat those prices if you can and watch for brands. If in Butter Milk see that you get the genuine as we offer. If in a needle see that you get a SMITH RED PAPER. In a spool of cotton don't take an inferior quality, Coats and Clark, the two standards. Merchants shove others on you for the sake of excess profit.

GARMANS.